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ABSTRACT

The School Community Council of the Fort Gay-Thompson area (West Virginia), organized in May 1971, requested a study in order to look at its past, assess present needs, and plan for the future. The study of the Fort Gay-Thompson School Attendance Area was designed to: (1) describe the area; (2) analyze the characteristics of the people living there; and (3) inquire about the people's attitudes toward the community and the Council. Due to time, money, and difficulty in finding appropriate data, only a limited study was completed at this time. Data were obtained from: interviews with leaders in the Area, a 1969 study conducted for the Wayne County Planning Commission and the Wayne County Court, information gathered by the School Community Council's staff, and a questionnaire returned by 74 of the 900 households in the Area. Some findings were: (1) considerable amount of Public Assistance was being received by the citizens; (2) programs were needed to meet the needs of old citizens in the Area on a more adequate basis; (3) there was a shift from agriculture, railroads, and mining to manufacturing, utilities, service industries, medical, and professional employment; and (4) little, if any, long range planning for the future was being done by individuals or agencies in the Area. (NQ)

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A STUDY OF THE FORT GAY-THOMPSON SCHOOL ATTENDANCE AREA, FORT GAY, WEST VIRGINIA

PROPERTY OF
FORT GAY - THOMPSON
S.C.C.

Requested by the School Community Council,
Fort Gay-Thompson School District

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JUNE 5, 1973
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INTRODUCTION

The School Community Council of Fort Gay-Thompson area was organized in May of 1971. Starting with the idea of establishing a Council, it has been organized, secured a staff and developed a program in these past two years. It is now a viable organization and is in the process of looking at its past, assessing present needs and planning for the future.

In order to do these three things it requested that a study be made of the Fort Gay-Thompson School Attendance Area. This study was designed to: describe the area, analyze the characteristics of the people who live there, inquire about the attitudes of the people toward the community and the Council and to write a summary and recommendations.

Because of limitations of time and money only a limited study could be completed at this time. Further study would reveal valuable information which could be used by the Council in its work. The difficulty of finding appropriate data was one of the problems encountered. In some cases Wayne County data was all that was available and had to be used. The information used came from the following sources: interviews with agencies and leaders in the Area, a study completed by Wilbur Smith and Associates for the Wayne County Planning Commission and the Wayne County Court in 1969, information gathered by the staff of the School Community Council and a questionnaire that was administered in the area. While all of these sources provided important information each had its limitations and the data in some cases was not complete.

The information gathered by the School Community Council staff was updated and supplemented by the staff to make it more complete. The number of returned questionnaires was such that a scientific random sample of the 900 households in the Fort Gay-Thompson School Attendance Area was not secured. However, the internal consistency of the answers on the questionnaires and the corroboration of other data indicates that the answers are representative of the thoughts and feelings of a majority of the people in the area.

Several of the agency representatives and county leaders thought that with a few exceptions the County information taken from the Census materials would represent the situation in the Fort Gay-Thompson School Attendance Area.

THE FORT GAY-THOMPSON SCHOOL ATTENDANCE AREA

A BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE AREA

The Fort Gay-Thompson school attendance area in Wayne County, West Virginia, includes the following geographical area. The Western boundary begins at Prichard in the North on the Tug Fork of the Big Sandy River and extends South to Glenhayes. The Southern boundary is West Virginia Route 44 from State Route 29 South of Glenhayes to Dunlow on U. S. Route 52. Extending from Dunlow to Echo, West Virginia, on the North U. S. 52 is the Eastern boundary. From Echo to Prichard, West Virginia, is the Northern boundary.

Since this area has recently been designated as a separate unit of administration and is not reflected in the usual ways of gathering statistics about Wayne County, it is difficult to secure statistical information about it as a separate unit. Discussions with knowledgeable people indicate that it shares most of the characteristics of Wayne County, West Virginia, as reflected in Census and other data except for that area of the county that lies within the Huntington Metropolitan Area. It is recognized that the past, present and future of the Fort Gay-Thompson School Attendance Area are intimately related to the Huntington Metropolitan Area through work patterns, shopping facilities, hospital services, educational services at Marshall University and many other relationships. The Northern part of the area is rapidly becoming a bedroom for Huntington. The residents of the area secure most of their services from three cities: Wayne, West Virginia (the county seat), Louisa, Kentucky (across the Big Sandy River), and Huntington, West Virginia. Also, Ashland, Kentucky, provides jobs and services for some of the people.

In 1969 a report "COMPREHENSIVE DEVELOPMENT PLAN: WAYNE COUNTY, WEST VIRGINIA" was completed by Wilbur Smith and Associates for the Wayne County Planning Commission and the Wayne County Court. This 196 page report gives a detailed analysis of the physiography, population, economy, land use, public facilities and utilities and fiscal capacity of Wayne County. Unfortunately, it has not been widely used. Indeed it was difficult to secure a copy of it. Because many of the conditions have not changed since its publication frequent references will be made to its findings. Page numbers are listed after each reference to this study.

This study suggests that the climate makes Wayne County suitable for good agricultural production but notes that the steep hills, erosion and stoney soils hinder the successful pursuit of agricultural production. Fortunately, there is a good supply of water in the county with five major streams providing good drainage. Some of the water is described as hard because of the chemicals in it and needs to be treated before being used for certain purposes. Because of erosion the streams and rivers of the county have become polluted and contain a large amount of sedimentation. The Ohio River and the Big Sandy River are polluted both from industrial waste and domestic sewage. In Wayne County floods are common in spring and summer. An extensive flood program will assist in solving this problem when it is completed.

Physiography: The physical characteristics of the area impose several severe problems. Landslides are common in some areas of excessive slope and among some soil groups. To some degree this sort of problem can be overcome by on site precautions, but severe limitation of access restricts intensive urban development to a few areas.

The severe topography and its intricate drainage patterns are the primary limitations to urban growth. There are few areas where urban growth can attain a sufficient density to economically justify the installation of new utilities or the extension of existing systems under present circumstances. Probably the most restrictive barrier to the potential use of land in Wayne County are the steep slopes and rough terrain. The Wilbur Smith and Associates study revealed that "A total of 93 per cent of the land area of the county is unsuitable for urban or intensive agricultural development due to excessive slope, and the remaining 7 per cent of the land, i.e., with 0 to 8 per cent and 9 to 16 per cent slopes places other limitations on development." (p. 21)

It is recommended that percolation tests should be made to determine the ability of the soils to accommodate septic fields. Many of the areas may not accommodate septic systems and building may be restricted to areas served by sewer systems.

Land Use: There are 328,335 acres of land in the planning area, of which 5.1 per cent is developed. Of the developed land, 19.2 per cent is devoted to residential uses, 21.4 per cent to transportation facilities, and 51.8 per cent to cultural facilities. The remaining 7.6 per cent is devoted to manufacturing trade, service, and extractive uses.

Upon investigation the capabilities of the land, the projected increase in population can be accommodated but it will be widely dispersed, and servicing with the normal public services will be made difficult by terrain and drainage.

The presence of large quantities of coal, gas, timber, salt brine, and smaller amounts of other minerals indicate that the county has many natural resources which if effectively and wisely used could assist in building and stabilizing the economy.

THE PEOPLE WHO LIVE IN THE AREA

1. Some nine hundred households are in the Fort Gay-Thompson School Attendance Area.

A historical review of population growth in Wayne County shows that increases have come in waves being followed by a waning rate growth. Population increased by 26.6 per cent in the county at the turn of the century. It enjoyed a second substantial influx between 1920 and 1940, but the rate subsequently decreased to less than one per cent in the 1950 to 1960 decade (p.44). From 1960 to 1970 the population decreased by 3.6 per cent. The urban population increased by 4.3 per cent from 28.9 per cent in 1950 to 33.1 per cent in 1960. Rural non-farm population increased by 30.5 per cent, while rural farm population decreased by 34.7 per cent from 41.7 per cent in 1950 to only 7.0 per cent in 1960. Between 1960 and 1970 the urban population gained two per cent, the rural non-farm lost by 15.2 per cent, and the farm population lost by 36.8 per cent. This suggests both some migration to urban and suburban areas and a reorientation of economic activity from farm to urban employment. These same trends are evident in nearby counties. As late as 1950 Wayne County's population was rural in character. By 1960, its urban orientation became obvious with the large increase in non-farm population. By 1970 the trend had continued and seemed destined to continue in the same direction of an increase in the rural non-farm urban population.

In 1960, the population of Wayne County was 38,977. It is anticipated that by 1985 the population will increase to 46,490, an addition of 7,513 people. Of the 1985 population, 49.1 per cent will be males and 50.9 per cent will be females.

Using the cohort-survival method of analysis and making the usual assumptions, the Wilbur Smith and Associates study projected an increase in the total population of the county by 19.3 per cent in 1985. As a part of Wayne County, the Fort Gay-Thompson School Attendance Area would at least equal the growth of the total county if not exceed it. We can assume that the area would increase in its population by at least 20 per cent. Based on this prediction it is suggested that perhaps 5,000 more people could be in the labor force in 1985 than were in it in 1960. Several factors might modify this prediction but it is one estimate that could be used in future planning. In 1960 the incorporated cities or towns (Ceredo, Fort Gay, Huntington [part in Cabell County], Kenova and Wayne) included approximately 70 per cent of the total population of Wayne County. The remaining 30 per cent of the population was divided among small unincorporated villages of 300 to 500 people and those living in widely dispersed places. This situation maintains in 1970. Most of the residential growth in the county is occurring immediately south of the incorporated areas of Kenova, Ceredo, and the City of Huntington. Houses are being built along U. S. 52 between Huntington and Wayne and several trailers are being moved into the area. Indirectly, these developments affect the Fort Gay-Thompson School Attendance Area (although a modest growth can be seen in the area in the building of new homes and moving in of trailers). With about eight persons per acre now living in the area and with considerable land level enough for residential development, there does not seem to be a limitation on further development in the near future from topographical point of view. The rugged topography may cause some problems in development and perhaps make it more expensive but would probably not be a prohibitive factor.

Kayne County has shared in the national trend of a reduction in the size of families. In 1960 the average size of family was 4.0 as compared with 4.4 in 1950. For 1970 the figure was 3.27.

2. Occupations of people

The employment level in the four county Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area of Huntington-Ashland was about 80,000 in both 1950 and 1960, but there was some change of emphasis within the industrial groups according to the Wilbur Smith and Associates study (p.69). Manufacturing and service employment increased by about 2,500 to offset major declines in the agricultural and mining classification. Within the manufacturing groups, employment in textiles, apparel, lumber and furniture, and electrical and machinery manufacturing declined. Employment in food, chemical, transportation equipment, and miscellaneous manufacturing increased. The sharp decline in railroad employment which effected the whole area was largely offset by increase in other segments of the transport and utilities groups. While employment in the trades remained at a constant level, losses were suffered in three of the four industrial groups in this class. The decline in wholesale employment is regarded as critical. The outstanding increase in service employment was accounted for by growth in the medical and professional groups, which increased nearly 35 per cent in the decade. It is obvious that many of the people living in the Fort Gay-Thompson School Attendance Area will find their employment in the Huntington-Ashland Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area and therefore are dependent upon its employment opportunities.

Following is a list of sources of income of residents of the Fort Gay-Thompson School District for the year 1973:

Public Assistance - 42%

DDA	5
Welfare	87
Social Saving	88
Food Stamps	17
WIN	13
Disabled Veteran	3
Unemployed	8
	221

Government - 5%

Federal, State, County, Local	
Chief Police	1
Post Office	6
FAA	1
Town Recorder	1
Constable	1
State Road	13
	23

Industry - 23%

ACF Industries	17
Houdaille	3
Inco	20
Armco Steel	7
Allied Chemical	3
Black Diamond	1
Ashland Oil	2
Miner	5
Owens Illinois	1
International Rubber	1
International Standard	1
Kentucky Power	1
Railroad	60
Novamont	2
Telephone Company	1
	125

Services - 7%

Mechanic	4
Bus Driver	7
Social Worker	1
Minister	2
Cook	5
Licensed Practical Nurse	1
Teacher	3
Gas Station	2
Clerk	1
Plumber	1
Truck Driver	2
Restaurant	5
Gas Well Pumper	2
	36

Labor - 6%

Construction	5
Brick Layer	1
Sawmill	17
Janitor	2
Lawn Nursery	6
Moving Storage	1
	32

Miscellaneous - 15%

Retired	48
Pension	26
Lives off Savings	1
	75

3. Income distribution

The United States Census data indicates that family income in Wayne County was $4,100 in 1960, an increase of 98.5 per cent over 1950. In spite of this increase, family income in Wayne County is well below that for Cabell County and the nation. The median family income for Wayne

County in 1970 was $7,033.

Two reasons for the relatively low family income were high unemployment rates and a large number of people employed at low paying occupations such as operative and kindred worker.

"In terms of personal income, projections indicate that it will increase in the next twenty years. The per capita personal income for 1960, in the Ohio River Basin was $1,988. By 1985, it was estimated that this income would rise to $3,804, an increase of $1,816 or 91.4 per cent." Wilbur Smith and Associates (p. 82) quoted. While the Ohio River Basin includes a much larger area than Wayne County, the projected increase indicates that the area upon which Wayne County residents depend for employment is expected to grow in employment opportunities.

Economic Activity: In 1960, only 25.7 per cent of the total county population was employed, and this resulted in a low median income per family. Out-migration to work places outside the county was high, and it is concluded that this condition is likely to continue. Employment by industrial groups is closely related to that of the Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area and is likely to vary in the future with the changes in employment structure in the larger area. By 1985, some 38.0 per cent of the population should be employed (17,666), but only 3,620 of this number will be employed in the planning area. The planning area includes all of Wayne County except the incorporated communities.

In summarizing the present and future of the economic trends of Wayne County the Wilbur Smith and Associates study suggests the county has not responded strongly to the stimulus of the broad economic advance of the nation over the past 15 to 18 years. Total employment growth has been hampered by a major decline in farming and mining employment. In

other areas of employment the county increased at about the national rate. A large part of the employed residents of Wayne County travel to other areas for work. The distribution of employment for the economically active residents in the future is more likely to be related to the growth of the region rather than to industrial expansion within the county itself. Employment within the county is expected to increase from 1,660 to 3,620. The increase is related to industrial expansion along the Big Sandy River, growing recreational requirements around the East Lynn reservoir and other facilities and greater local service needs.

In 1960 there were 11,372 residents of Wayne County in the labor force, or 29.2 per cent of the total population. A total of 1,370 persons in the labor force in 1960 were unemployed. By 1985 a labor force of 18,596 is projected, which is 40 per cent of the total population. About 5 per cent of the work force will be unemployed. Agriculture, forestry, and fisheries will decrease from 3.3 per cent of total employment to about one per cent between 1960 and 1985. Construction will increase by 1.3 per cent, finance by 0.5 per cent, service by 0.3 per cent, and government by 0.2 per cent. The county will still be below the national average in labor force participation according to projections (pp. 108, 109).

4. Housing conditions

A rather careful analysis of the housing conditions in the county was made by Wilbur Smith and Associates in 1968 which found only 18.5 per cent of the homes in a sound condition, 23.9 per cent needed minor repairs, 51.3 per cent needed major repairs and 6.3 per cent were in a dilapidated condition and could not be economically repaired (p. 120). A limited survey of the Fort Gay-Thompson School Attendance Area in 1973 suggests that these figures would fairly accurately represent a correct analysis of the housing conditions in the area.

The structures needing major repair are scattered along the minor improved roads and along major roads, such as U. S. Route 52, West Virginia Route 73, and a number of county roads. The dilapidated structures are mostly located in the narrow valleys or hollows along unimproved roads in the rural areas, however, dilapidated housing is evident everywhere including the urbanizing areas. Several factors contribute to the large number of structures that are in need of repair. These include a high rate of unemployment for many years; the lack of facilities such as paved streets, water and sewer service; and the lack of a housing maintenance code to ensure the best conditions (p. 121).

In a survey made by the staff of the Fort Gay-Thompson School Community Council in 1973 it was discovered that of 547 household heads questioned 67.3 per cent own homes, 22.9 per cent rent, and the remaining 9.8 per cent did not respond. The conditions of the homes as evaluated by the occupants are that 289 (53.3%) considered their homes as substandard and 233 (46.7%) considered their homes in standard condition. Almost half of the household heads that responded (48.3%) live on unpaved roads while 34.5 per cent of the houses were on paved roads. Of the interviewees, 17.2 per cent did not answer this question. One of the problems facing many of the people is the need for more adequate housing. This question should be given attention by the School Community Council. There are several approaches that might be used to improve the housing conditions in the district.* The word "Blank" on the following graph refers to the number of households that did not state whether they owned or rented, but they did answer what type of condition the houses were in. "All Blank" did not answer anything concerning housing conditions.

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*See Graph A for further information on housing conditions.

GRAPH A

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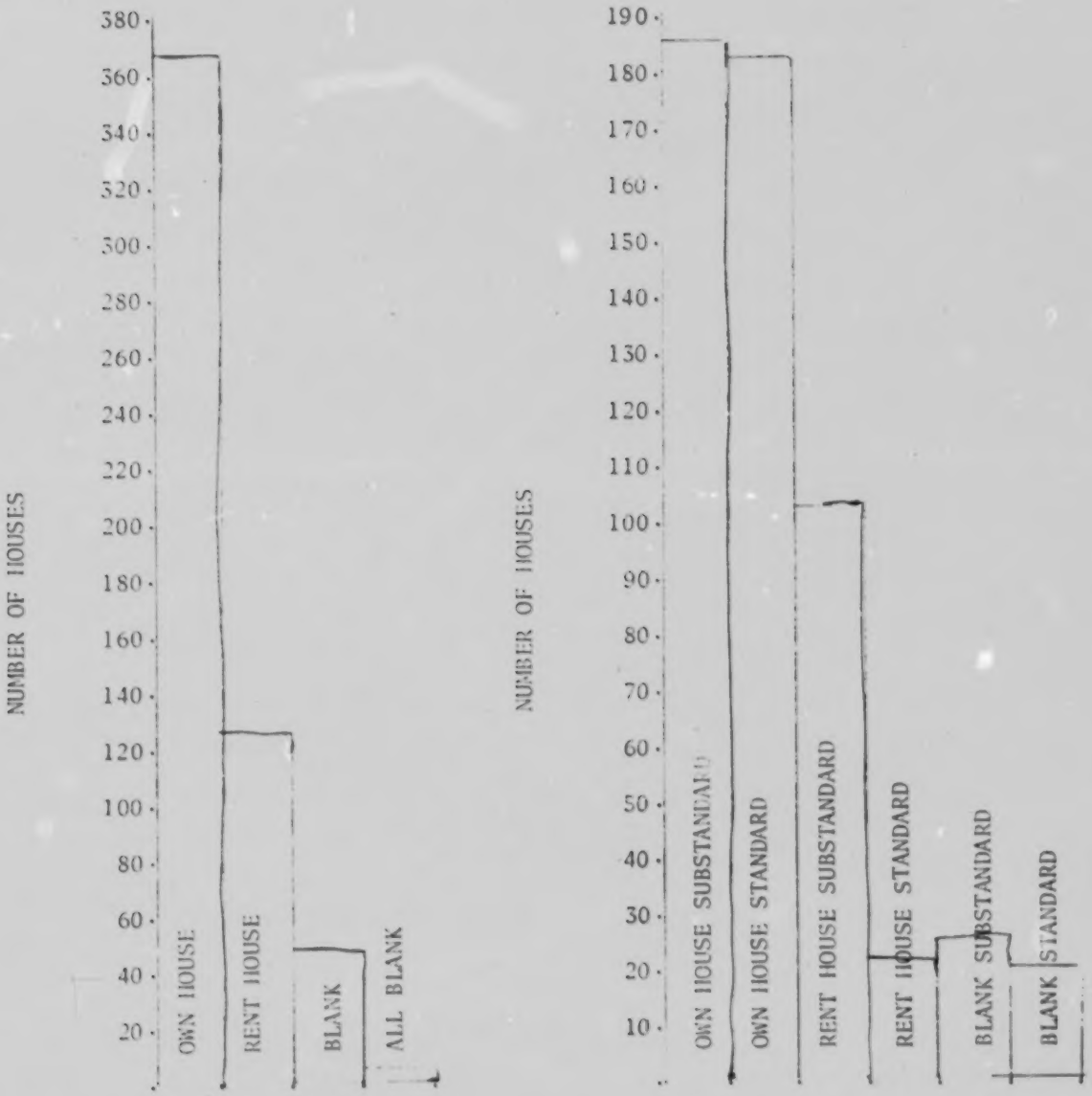
HOUSING SITUATION



Source: Information collected by staff of Fort Gay-Thompson School Community Council, 1973.

TABLE I

PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL POPULATION IN SELECTED GROUPS
WAYNE COUNTY AND STATE OF WEST VIRGINIA 1960-1970

	POPULATION					
	WAYNE COUNTY			WEST VIRGINIA		
	1960	1970	% Change	1960	1970	% Change
Pre-school	11.2	8.8	-30	10.6	7.9	-25.6
Student	32.0	30.2	- 5.9	30.0	29.1	- 3
Prime Labor Force	48.5	51.9	+ 7	46.2	51.8	+12
Senior Citizen	8.3	9.1	+ 9.6	13.2	11.2	-15
Total	100.0	100.0		100.0	100.0	

Source: 1960 - Wilbur Smith and Associates
1970 - 1970 Census of Population West Virginia, U. S. Department of Commerce

CHART I

POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS IN WAYNE COUNTY 1960-1970

	1960	1970	% Change
Median Income	$5,292	$7,033	+32.9
Rural Nonfarm Population	26,031	22,595	-15.2
*Urban Population	12,936	13,275	+ 2.0
Rural Farm Population	2,711	1,711	-36.8
Size of Family	4.03	3.27	-18.8
Median Age	25.9	32.1	+23.8
Persons Per Square Mile	76	70.2	- 7.6

*Urban for 1970 - Total population Wayne County (rural nonfarm and rural farm)
Source: 1970 Census of Population West Virginia, U. S. Department of Commerce

Table I indicates both Wayne County and West Virginia had a loss of population in pre-school and student groups. The greatest losses occurred in Wayne County 30% (pre-school) and 5.9% (student), while West Virginia had losses of 25.6% (pre-school) and 3% (student).

Prime labor force and senior citizen groups increased in number in Wayne County 7% and 9.6% respectively. This increase has resulted in the prime labor force and senior citizen groups composing 61% of the county's population. In West Virginia prime labor force increased 12% while senior citizen groups decreased 15%. Prime labor force is the only group that increased in population in West Virginia.

SERVICES AND UTILITIES AVAILABLE

Fort Gay: The expansion of Fort Gay's water service, currently serving its residents, will probably serve along Routes 29 and 37 to the northeast. It is assumed that the current inadequacy of water lines, on West Virginia Route 37 from the vicinity of Park Street to Orchard Street, will be accommodated by a direct line from two 50,000 gallon storage tanks to the intersection of Route 37 and Orchard Street. In addition, service is also proposed to continue out Route 37, through West Virginia Secondary 29, on through Route 37, to just across Hurricane Creek from the intersection of Secondary 29. The line will go toward Brick Church to the Long Branch Road, for a distance of about 7,000 feet. A short extension on Secondary 37/2 and also one parallel to Mill Creek on Secondary 29 will add about 106 customers to the system.

Prichard: A Prichard Public Service District was recently established and is now subject to engineering study. Since preliminary design and an engineering report are being prepared, any recommendations should await these study results.

1. Sewer Systems

Prichard: The preliminary engineering report being prepared for the Prichard Public Service District will include estimates for a sewer system for the area. The sewer system, when it becomes economically feasible, will encompass the general area of the water system.

2. Refuse Disposal

The collection of solid waste in the study area is provided by three independent collectors on a contract basis. The collection of refuse from residences is made once a week, at a cost ranging between

$2.00 and $2.50 per month. The solid waste collected is disposed of at a dump located next to the Virginia Point Park in Kenova or at the Huntington dump located in Guyandotte.

Because this service is not mandatory, many residents in the study area do not take advantage of it. Most uncollected refuse is disposed of in backyards or along roads. The disposal of refuse in this manner has created considerable landscape and water pollution.

The Wayne County Health Department is formulating a plan for the creation of at least one strategically located sanitary landfill for the disposal of solid waste. This landfill will be located so that it will be convenient to the collectors that will serve the residents and the businesses in the county.

3. Utilities

Electricity transmitting lines adequately cover the state, including Wayne County which is supplied by the Appalachian Power Company, and its generating plants near Logan and Charleston. Gas is furnished by several companies which are: United Fuel Gas Company, serving Huntington, Ceredo, Kenova, and Westmoreland area; Commerce Gas Utility Company, serving parts of the Lavalette area; Bowen, Dunlow and vicinity; Cyrus Creek Gas Company and Lavalette, serving the remainder of Lavalette and some of the surrounding area; and Wayne Gas Company, serving the Town of Wayne and vicinity.

Telephone service in Wayne County is furnished primarily by Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Company of West Virginia. The Town of Wayne and vicinity, as well as Branchland and East Lynn, are served by this company. When the number of new customers warrant electricity, gas, and

telephone services, they are provided in any part of the county.

Television and radio programs are beamed throughout the county by the television stations located in Huntington and in Charleston.

TRANSPORTATION

Recent activities in the tri-state area reveal a healthy development of regional river, rail, and highway transportation, in light of the fact that such development has been accomplished independently of each other for the most part. However, a coordinated program on a regional basis is needed to minimize difficulties in projected future development and to assure maximum realization of benefits from the completed Interstate System, new bridge construction, and modernization program of the Ohio River dams. Many aspects of transportation planning cannot be solved on a purely local level. Consideration for the requirements of the entire region is needed in such areas as the appropriate location of terminals; the improvement of accessibility, or of transportation arteries; segregation of carrier units performing inter-city cartage in the utilization of transportation arteries; and various approaches to reduction of terminal costs.

The local situation in regard to the different types of terminals and carriers of property is quite similar to that of other regional inland port and trade centers along the Ohio River such as Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, and Louisville. The several types of carriers are in competition with one another, but the type of business each performs and the freight moved are normally tailored to the advantages of each type of carrier. The fifteen water terminals located along the Ohio River in the tri-state area specialize in handling such bulk commodities as coal and coke and sand and gravel products. The local railroads are particularly suited to the movement of heavy loads over long distances. The motor transit companies provide great flexibility of operation, and they can give service one or more times a day and overnight delivery within a limited range.

No public water terminal facilities are provided for the movements of products by barge. Movement of commodities by rail and air are assisted by 22 commercial terminals in the tri-state area. These terminals have about 375 employees and average about 17 per terminal.

1. Highway System

The highway system in Wayne County, as well as all the other counties in the state, is maintained by the state. The system includes one Interstate Route (I-64), two U. S. Highways (U. S. 60 and 52), and a network of roads designated as West Virginia primary and secondary routes. There are also a number of public roads in the county not on the state system. These roads are not on the system and, therefore, not maintained by the state because they do not fulfill the requirements set by the state pertaining to width, structure of road bed, and type of surface.

Interstate 64 passes through the county in an east-west direction, located just south of Ceredo and Kenova. Its primary function is to serve interstate traffic from Charleston through Huntington and Ashland. U. S. Highway 60 runs parallel to I-64 and serves the same area. U. S. Highway 52 is a major north-south facility that bisects Wayne County. It passes from Huntington to Lavalette, the Town of Wayne, and on through Cabwaylingo State Forest, and south to Mingo County. There are two major West Virginia primary roads also serving the county. Route 75 serves the northwest portion and Route 37 passes the county in an east-west direction. Secondary roads serve to connect the primary, U. S., and the Interstate System roads.

In regard to the Interstate highways serving West Virginia, I-64 is an important facility. This highway starts at Newport, Virginia, on the Atlantic Ocean; and passes through Staunton and Lexington, Virginia;

Charleston and Huntington, West Virginia; and Lexington and Louisville, Kentucky. It ends at St. Louis, Missouri, where it joins I-70 to Utah.

One other important system that is being developed and that will serve the general area of Wayne County will be the Appalachian Developmental Highways, serving West Virginia. Of the 451.3 miles in West Virginia, corridor "G" from Williamson to Charleston (90.0 miles) will pass through the northern half of Mingo County. This corridor will link to the primary road system and provide better service to Wayne County.

It is expected that by 1975, driving time to the tri-state area from places such as Pittsburgh and Charlotte will be four hours. It takes about eight hours today.

Traffic Volumes: The traffic flow in Wayne County varies with the type of road and the areas served. The main facility serving Wayne County is U. S. Route 52. This highway had a 1966 daily traffic volume of 5,700 as it enters Cabell County and intersects with Interstate 64. South of Interstate 64, the volume was 7,080, and it gradually decreased to 1,143 at the Mingo County line.

Interstate 64 is a fairly new facility on which traffic volume is gradually increasing. A recorded traffic count of 5,000 vehicles per day was made at the bridge on the Big Sandy River. Other major road facilities are U. S. Route 60 and West Virginia Routes 75 and 37.

Deficiencies of Existing System: The Huntington-Ashland-Ironton Area Transportation Study, currently underway, is making a detailed assessment of the transportation system and needs of the region, including the urbanizing area of Wayne County. It will recommend a plan for major thoroughfares. The planning data made available by the comprehensive planning program and reports will be the basis for the analysis of the

transportation needs and the highway plan. Although a detailed analysis will be made available through this study, there are a number of deficiencies that need attention.

Wayne County's major access, U. S. Route 52, is becoming an obsolete facility. This is a winding, inadequately drained facility with poor shoulders and many at-grade railroad crossings. The four one-way bridges between Huntington and the Town of Wayne are a hazard to safe travel. Shoulders must be widened, the one-lane bridges replaced, grade separation provided at railroad crossings, and alignment of portions of the road that are winding need to be improved. These improvements should be carried out throughout the system, since West Virginia Routes 75 and 37 have the same kind of hazards. Many of the road intersections are not at right angles, creating poor visibility. These conditions can be improved without a large expenditure of funds.

The West Virginia primary and secondary system in the county, which serves the populated areas, is another case in point. Many of the roads are poorly paved, too narrow to accommodate two-way traffic, intersect at less than right angles, and in some cases almost impassable under bad weather conditions. An improved program of maintenance and reconstruction will be required to update this part of the highway system.

The potential for recreation and attraction of tourist trade will require additional road facilities. The completion of East Lynn Reservoir will require the improvement of the access road leading to the dam and related recreation facilities. The Beech Fork Reservoir project, which has been approved for construction by Congress, does not, at the present, have road access. Plans will have to be made to provide sufficient access

to U. S. Route 52 to accommodate the volume of tourist traffic that is projected. The completion of East Lynn and Beech Fork Reservoirs will create a bigger demand on Cabwaylingo State Forest. The realization of the full recreational potential of Cabwaylingo will be delayed until U. S. Route 52 is improved considerably.

With potential for tourist trade, expansion of industry, and a better access to all parts of Wayne County, several improvements are of top priority. The improvement of U. S. Route 52 is needed, along with the completion of the Route 1 widening along the Big Sandy River, to better serve the industrial lands. A strategically located connector between U. S. Route 52 and Route 1 will provide access to industrial land set aside in Cyrus and Prichard. This connector will also provide access to the Beech Fork and East Lynn Reservoirs from the communities of Cyrus, Prichard, and Fort Gay, and hence, it should also receive a high priority.

2. Rail Facilities

The Chesapeake and Ohio main line to Cincinnati and Washington and connection beyond is located in the northern part of Wayne County and provides freight and passenger service. The Norfolk and Western Railway has a main line following a north-south course along the Big Sandy River with service to the Town of Wayne.

3. Airline Services

The Tri-State Airport is located in the northwest portion of Wayne County. This facility serves the Huntington-Ashland-Ironton area with scheduled airlines and freight service provided by Piedmont, Alleghany and Eastern Airlines.

Several changes can be expected in the air travel service in the

area. First, it appears that a midway airport might be constructed at sometime in the future in Putnam County to serve the Huntington, as well as the Charleston area. This would improve the service by better schedules through the addition of another airline. Secondly, this airport would accommodate jet aircraft, resulting in faster service to major terminals in the United States.

4. Bus Service

Bus service is provided in the City of Huntington, Ceredo and Kenova by the Ohio Valley Bus Company. It also serves Spring Valley with a termination at the Veterans Hospital and Lavalette along U. S. Route 52, terminating at Beech Fork Road. The Greyhound Bus Lines provide service along U. S. Route 60 with destinations east, west and north.

Services south of Lavalette is provided by the Continental Trailways Bus Lines on U. S. Route 52 from Huntington to Mingo County. The Town of Wayne has local bus service, also.

5. Water Transport

There is heavy barge traffic up and down the Ohio and Big Sandy Rivers, serving the Wayne County - Huntington area. The bulk cargo passing down the Ohio River is coal and coke, gravel, limestone, sand, and petroleum requiring movement from one point to another on the inland river system.

If barge traffic continues to increase down the Big Sandy River, the deepening of the channel to Cyrus should be a reality in the near future. This would create a navigable channel of about ten miles south of the Ohio River.

OTHER PUBLIC FACILITIES

A number of other public facilities are required to serve the residents of Wayne County. Due to the low density of population, many of these services are now shared with other areas, and it is anticipated that such will be the arrangement in the future.

1. Libraries

Wayne County does not by itself operate a library system. Currently, it is contracted with Cabell County Public Library to provide such service to its residents. The major facility now available to residents of Wayne County is the Cabell County Public Library located on Fifth Avenue in the City of Huntington. There is also a Ceredo-Kenova Memorial Library located on Poplar and Twelfth Street in Kenova that serves the residents of these two communities.

As part of the contract with the Cabell County Public Library, Wayne County is well served by a bookmobile. The bookmobile currently has scheduled stops at the following communities:

Spring Valley
Bowen
East Lynn
Town of Wayne (3 stops)
Prichard
Whites Creek
Beech Fork
Cleverdale
Lavalette
Crum
Dunlow
Genoa
Fort Gay

Due to the modest growth anticipated in most of Wayne County, it is expected that most of the rural communities will be served by bookmobile in the future on a regular schedule. It is very possible that the Cabell County Library will continue to serve Wayne County and take the responsibility of providing permanent facilities in such communities as the Town of Wayne and possibly Fort Gay.

The main goals for the future should take into consideration:

1. Extending free library service to all county residents.

2. Establishment of book exchange arrangements with libraries in nearby areas.

A sound library program is invaluable to individual self-improvement and development. Furthermore, the program could be enhanced if steps were taken to provide book exchanges to take in every county in the Huntington Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area.

2. Wayne County Court House

The Wayne County Court House is located in the center of the Town of Wayne, which is located on a terrace overlooking Twelve Pole Creek. In the mid 1800's the initial court house building was constructed and since then has undergone many structural improvements.

The present structure is sound, has adequate space, but could use some remodeling and redecorating. Parking is a problem since the available space is metered on-street space. Additional off-street parking will be needed for court house use necessitating the acquisition of additional land.

RECREATIONAL NEEDS AND OPPORTUNITIES

Recreation is a proper concern of local governmental units, and shorter work hours, a longer life span, early retirement, and substantial mobility in the future will increase demand for both passive and active recreational facilities. Living today is becoming more complex, and the pace more rapid. Provision of relief from the strain is now a major public, as well as private, concern. The physical and mental well-being of our population and the attractiveness of our communities depend to a large measure on the availability and accessibility of public recreation facilities. In addition to promoting health and esthetic values in a community, a park system with adequate recreational facilities tends to stabilize property values.

More recently industry has recognized the importance of community recreation facilities to the morale of all its employees. The attraction and retention of skilled manpower and managerial talent can often be directly related to the quantity, quality, and type of recreation facilities available. The decision to locate a new industry in one community in preference to another may be directly related to the availability of attractive recreation facilities. It is not unusual for industrial firms to construct and maintain playfields, parks, and golf courses to supplement public recreation facilities.

1. Regional Outlook

The (topography of the 14-county) Ohio-Huntington area is conducive to development for recreational purposes, and the presence of 195,569 acres of public recreation land testifies to activity to develop this potential. The urbanization of the area is not as intensive as in other parts of the Ohio River Basin, and the projected growth over the next two decades suggests

p. 25- illegible map of public facilities deleted

that urban development is going to progress at a modest rate.

Recreation and tourism should contribute an increasing share to the economic activity of an area so richly endowed. Access to the very rugged terrain in portions of the planning area creates a barrier to extensive development of otherwise very attractive recreational areas. While main travel patterns tend to follow the Ohio River, the scenic resources are available via scenic routes but some of these are unable to cope with more than occasional vehicles. The area has a considerable potential, as well, for meeting the growing water-oriented recreational demand. These factors should permit development of a significant recreation and tourism industry in the general region, and in the planning area.

2. Recreation Demand

An outdoor water-oriented demand of 4.3 million recreation days* was estimated in 1960, ranking the Ohio-Huntington area as number 16 among the 19 subareas in the Ohio River Basin. This relatively low demand is related to the small population of the subarea. About 20 per cent of the demand originated within the Huntington-Ashland Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area, and an additional 25 per cent of the demand came from tourists. The 1960 total is projected to increase over two times by 1980, and reach 18.6 million recreation days by the year 2000. Demands for outdoor recreation in the Huntington subarea are shown in the following :

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*A standard unit of use consisting of a visit by an individual to an outdoor recreation development for recreation purposes during any portion or all of a 24-hour day measured from midnight.

OUTDOOR RECREATION DEMANDS FOR SELECTED YEARS

Ohio - Huntington Subarea

ACTIVITY	ANNUAL ACTIVITY DAYS (thousands) 1960	1980	2000
Swimming	2,964	6,995	14,627
Boating	1,112	2,713	4,948
Water Skiing	176	542	1,082
Picnicking	1,711	3,422	5,663
Camping	337	1,119	2,332
Sight-seeing	2,954	7,798	14,977
Nature Walking	1,293	2,405	3,711
Hiking	181	583	1,175
Total Activity Days	10,728	25,577	46,515
Total Recreation Days (millions)	4.3	10.2	18.6

Source: Ohio River Basin, Comprehensive Survey, Appendix H, Outdoor Recreation.

3. Recreation Supply

The Ohio-Huntington area ranks eighth among the 19 subareas in the Ohio River Basin in the amount of recreational land available. About 1.4 million visits, or 85 per cent of the total recreation use of this land, occurs in seven state parks. The balance of the visitations takes place at units of Wayne National Forest, eight state forests, seven fish and wildlife areas, and a Corps of Engineers lock and dam. Two-thirds of the 195,000 acres of public land and water available for recreation are under state management. A very small part of the total is operated by

local agencies.

EXISTING RESOURCES AND VISITATIONS - 1960

	FEDERAL	STATE	LOCAL	TOTAL
Acreage:				
Total Land and Water	61,023	134,235	311	195,569
Water	10,466	1,675	N.A.	12,141
Recreation Days	(million)			
	0.1	1.6	N.A.	1.7

Source: Ohio River Basin, Comprehensive Survey, Appendix H, Outdoor Recreation.

4. Recreation Needs

In 1960, there was a demand for 4.3 million recreation days. Only 1.7 million were available. Hence there was a shortage of 2.6 million recreation days, a considerable imbalance between demand and supply at the inventoried facilities. Projected demands for the subarea in 1980 and 2000 are 10.2 and 18.6 million recreation days, respectively; thus projected shortages of 8.5.

There are potentially 128,499 acres of recreational area within the Huntington subarea; 4,205 acres or 3.5 per cent are swimming, hiking, etc. to satisfy a cross-section of the desires of the visitors. Currently, there are no state parks or recreation areas located in Wayne County or the adjacent counties of Cabell, Lincoln, or Mingo.

5. Wayne County Facilities

The demand for recreational facilities in the Huntington Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area places Wayne County in a strategic position to fill part of this desire in the future.

It has potential for becoming a recreation center for a major part of the Northeast and Midwest regions of the nation which lie within a day's drive.

Currently, the county does not operate any recreation facilities except Shirley Burgess Roadside Park along U. S. 52, and those connected with the school system. There are two large facilities in the county that are operated by the City of Huntington Park Board; they are: 85 acre Camp Mad Anthony Wayne, located along Spring Valley Drive which provides picnicking and swimming for such groups as Boy Scouts; and 227 acre Wallace Park, also located on Spring Valley Drive which is primarily devoted to passive recreation.

There are three golf courses in the county. The Spring Valley Country Club contains an 18-hole golf course that is open to members and their guests. Sugarwood Golf and Country Club is a privately owned facility containing an 18-hole golf course that is open to the public. Meadow Links is a 9-hole golf course that is privately operated and is open for public use.

By far the largest facility available for recreation purposes is Cabwaylingo State Forest located in the southern portion of the county. This facility embraces 8,036 acres and a variety of recreation activities. It contains picnicking, camping, swimming and lodging facilities for users. There are about 20 acres devoted to high density recreation activities, about 1,000 acres to general outdoor recreation activity, and the remaining 7,016 acres are devoted to natural environment areas.

Permanent open space of more than 300 acres is provided at the U. S. Veterans Administration Hospital located adjacent to the Spring Valley Country Club. This property will be a definite asset to the retention of an open space in the county.

In addition to the recreation facilities described above, following

is a listing of other areas. It is obvious that the recreation needs of the population of the planning area are met in only limited amount. Areas for organized play, except in school grounds, are nonexistent. The county must look to the needs of residents as well as considering its potential in the fields of recreation and tourism as an economic activity.

RECREATION FACILITIES
Wayne County

LOCATION NUMBER	NAME OF FACILITY	LOCATION	TOTAL ACRES
	Youth Camps		
1	Boy Scout - Mad Anthony Wayne General Camp	Spring Valley Drive	85.0
	Picnicking and Sports		
2	Wallace Park	Spring Valley	227.0
3	Camden Park (Amusement)	U. S. Route 60 West	N.A.
4	Cabwaylingo State Forest	U. S. Route 52 South	8036.0
	Golf Courses and Country Clubs		
5	Spring Valley	Spring Valley Drive	100.0
6	Meadow Links	Route 75	126.0
7	Sugar Wood Golf and Country Club	Route 52	70.0
	Horseback Riding		
8	Docks Creek	Just off Route 75	N.A.
9	Lavalette	Route 52, Lavalette	N.A.
	Swimming		
10	Dreamland	Kenova, Route 60 at Bridge	N.A.
11	Cabwaylingo	State Forest, Route 52 South	N.A.
	Boating and Water Skiing		
12	Ohio River		N.A.
13	Twelve Pole Creek	Wayne	N.A.
14	Virginia Point	Kenova	N.A.
15	Big Sandy River		N.A.
	Fishing		
16	We Wanna Lake	Buffalo Creek above Buffalo High School on Indian Run	1.0
17	Asbury Lake	Route 75, Kenova	1.0
18	Mam-Maw Lake	Off Route 37 above Wayne	4.0
19	Airport Lake	On Walkers Road, Ceredo	4.0

LOCATION NUMBER	NAME OF FACILITY	LOCATION	TOTAL ACRES
	Camping		
20	Cabwaylingo State Forest	U. S. Route 52 South	- -
	Parks		
21	Shirley Burgess Ferguson	U. S. Route 52 South of Lavalette	4.0
22	Kahle	Town of Wayne off U. S. Route 52 at Bridge	1.5
23	Police Recreation Area	U. S. Route 52	4.0

Source: Wilbur Smith and Associates (p. 155-156)

6. Future Facilities

The East Lynn and Beech Fork projects sanctioned by the U. S. Army Corps of Engineers will provide a dam and reservoir at each site, and these developments will be a most significant contribution to the future recreation potential of Wayne County.

East Lynn: This reservoir is located on the East Fork of Twelve Pole Creek, about six miles south-southwest of the Town of Wayne. Construction of this facility was begun in September, 1968. It will be a rolled earth, fill-type dam, 113 feet high and 638 feet wide.

The entire project, which is due for completion by June 1, 1973, will require 24,985 acres of land. A lake will be provided that will provide a full range of recreational facilities that is expected to be a major regional recreational facility in the tri-state area. The State of West Virginia is currently taking an interest in establishing a park adjacent to the Beech Fork project as part of the state park system.

In addition to the tremendous recreational potential, this project would provide other benefits such as flood control, and fish and wildlife propagation. The reservoir will lend itself to boating and camping because

of the frequent embayment areas. At normal summer water levels, there will be 44 miles of shoreline.

There are several areas planned for initial development by the U. S. Corps of Engineers that will provide boating, camping, picnicking, sightseeing, hiking, fishing, parking, and sanitary facilities:

1. Damsite and Vicinity: There are three major areas designated for initial development.
   a. An area located below the outlet works on the left bank will provide fishermen's access. Paved parking, flush-type toilets, picnic facilities, and extensive landscaping will be provided.
   b. The Laurel Creek site at the mouth of Laurel Creek will consist of a tent and trailer camping area at some future date.
   c. The abutment overlook will include an overlook structure with a paved parking lot.
2. The Lake Side site located 1.7 miles upstream from the dam will provide a concrete launching ramp and paved parking lot.
3. The Lick Creek site will include a concrete launching ramp, parking lot, picnic facilities, and sanitary water facilities.
4. Kiah's Creek site will provide boat launching, parking lot for cars and trailers, sanitary and water facilities, and tent and trailer camping.

The initial recreation facilities were justified by assuming 300,000 visitor days per year and an increase to 450,000 visitations per year, three years after the project is completed. These figures may be conservative

assuming that the state anticipates developing adjacent land for park purposes.

Beech Fork: This reservoir is under construction. It will be located in Wayne and Cabell Counties, two miles southeast of Lavalette: 2.7 miles above the dam will be 78 square miles with a lake having a seasonal pool of 720 acres.

Although this project is still in its final stages of planning, the facilities that will be provided will be similar in character to that at East Lynn.

Cabwaylingo State Forest: The potential for this area of over 8,000 acres has not been realized since very little has been improved for a diversified recreation program. This area certainly can be developed into a regional park that can attract as many visitors as the potential at East Lynn and Beech Fork.

In the economic sub-region that includes Wayne, Cabell, Lincoln, and Mason Counties, the West Virginia Department of Commerce proposes an action program for a five year period ending in December, 1974. This program proposes that 38,500 acres of recreation land be acquired, which if carried out would complement the facilities existing and proposed in Wayne County.

Wayne County has two large water bodies (Ohio River and Big Sandy River), and one rather small water body (Twelve Pole Creek) that provide recreation for a large number of people. It has scenic open space unavailable in many parts of the United States. Furthermore, many acres of land set aside for recreation purposes have not been developed.

At this point, figures are not very meaningful or at least do not

highlight deficiencies. The county's need in regard to recreation can be summed up as follows:

1. A regional park system, tied together by good roads, which exploits the scenic beauty of the area and where possible providing bodies of water as the nucleus.
2. A county financed and operated park system with a staff that will provide for the active recreational needs of the population, and preserve the amenities of the area. The greater demand for swimming, camping, athletic fields, and picnic areas in proximity to the population will become a major concern with which the county must cope.
3. A recreation system and program that will utilize school property with the full cooperation of the School Board.

OTHER PERTINENT POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS OF THE FORT GAY-THOMPSON SCHOOL DISTRICT

The following characteristics of population are significant in the analysis of the past, present and future of the Fort Gay-Thompson School District in Wayne County, West Virginia.

•There was a steady increase in the populations of Wayne County and Cabell County in West Virginia and in the State of West Virginia from 1900 to 1950. After 1950 there has been a decline in the population of all three political units. (See Graph B in the Appendix for details.) (See also Table IL)

•Both the male and female population followed similar trends in 1950, 1960, and 1970. The total population decline is reflected with a slight increase in the older age group over 70 in all three years. This increase in the older population follows a national trend and suggests the need to take a hard look at the problems faced by this segment of the total population. (See Graphs in the Appendix for details.)

•The residential patterns in Wayne County are significant in terms of serving the people. The scattered nature of the population and the many small incorporated towns and villages make it difficult and expensive to meet the needs of all age groups. All incorporated cities or towns in Wayne County increased in population with the exception of Huntington between 1960 and 1970. Information regarding the changes in the population in unincorporated towns or villages in Wayne County was not available.

•There is a greater variation in the ages of the male heads of households than of the female heads of households. Of the total household heads 57.0 per cent were over 40 years of age. Of the male household heads 53.1 per cent were over 40 and 78.4 per cent of the female households heads

were over 40 years of age. As would be expected the number of female heads increases after 50 years of age has been reached. (See Graph E Part A and B in the Appendix for more details.)

•The average age of spouses was 36.6 years. The age of 28 years contained the greatest number of spouses, i.e. 17. (See Graph F in the Appendix for more details.)

•The males who were heads of households had a higher educational level than those of the spouses and female heads of households. A high school diploma represented the educational level with the greatest number of people for both male heads of households and for spouses. For female household heads the educational level with the greatest number was the eighth grade. These facts give an indication of the needs for adult education that exist in the District. (See Graph G in the Appendix for more details.)

•The total number of children was 981 - 54.1 per cent (531) were males while 45.9 per cent (450) were female. The age group with the greatest number for total children was 2 years (67), for male children, 3 years (34), and for female children, 2 years (39). There was a sharp drop in the total number of children after the age of 16 indicating that many of the young people leave the area at about that age to find work or to continue their education.

•Table I describes the percentage of the total population in selected groups in Wayne County and in the State of West Virginia. It indicates that both Wayne County and West Virginia had a loss of population in pre-school and student groups. The greatest losses occurred in Wayne County with a 30 per cent loss in pre-school ages and a 5.9 per cent loss among the student ages, while West Virginia has losses of 25.6 per cent for pre-school and 3 per cent for the student group.

The prime labor force and senior citizen groups increased in number in Wayne County 7 per cent and 9.6 per cent respectively. This increase has resulted in the prime labor force and senior citizen groups composing 61 per cent of the county's total population. By contrast, in West Virginia the prime labor force increased 12 per cent while senior citizen groups decreased 15 per cent. The prime labor force is the only group that increased in population in West Virginia between 1960 and 1970.

ASSISTANCE RECEIVED BY THE PEOPLE IN WAYNE COUNTY, WEST VIRGINIA

Discussions with leaders in Wayne County indicated that the figures for the various types of assistance received by people living in the Fort Gay-Thompson School District were not available but that some figures were available for the County. It was suggested that the County figures would give a fairly reliable indication of the kinds and amounts of assistance received by the people living in the Fort Gay-Thompson School District. The figures available covered the time period between July 1, 1967, and June 30, 1971.

A brief summary will be given describing the kinds of assistance received based on Graphs I through L and Tables IV through VIII. For more detailed information these Graphs and Tables should be consulted.

In Graph I showing the Total Awards there are contrasting trends in four types of public assistance given, i.e., Aid to Blind, Aid to Disabled, Old Age Assistance, General Assistance Grants. In the Aid to the Blind category the number of average cases assisted has increased from a high of 32 (fiscal year ending July 30, 1968) to a low of 26 (1971). Total Awards for these four fiscal years have increased from a low of $19,679 (1968) to a high of $25,064 (1970). Average Monthly Total Awards and Average Monthly Case Awards have responded the same way. For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1971, there were decreases in all four categories, the largest of 18.2% occurred in Total Awards.

In Table V describing the Aid to Disabled in two categories there was a steady increase. The Total Awards went from $143,396 (1968) to $300,233 (1971). Average Monthly Total Awards rose from $11,950 (1968) to $25,019 (1971). In the Average Cases Assisted there was a varied pattern. In fiscal year 1968 there were 288 cases but this case load dropped to 224

(-1.7%) in 1969. The trend showed a steady increase to a high of 370 cases in 1971, an increase of 38.0% over the previous year.

The Average Monthly Case Awards increased from $52.41 in 1968 to $68.89 in 1970. It decreased to $67.62 in 1971 because of the greater increase (38.0%) in the Average Cases Assisted than the money awards, an increase of only 36.0%.

In the Old Age Assistance category for 1971 there were decreases in all categories except the Number of Average Cases Assisted. This was a four year high of 415. During the four year period, the greatest amount of dollars was spent during the year 1970. Total Awards, Average Monthly Total Awards, and Average Monthly Case Awards accounted for $325,062, $27,351 $68.89 respectively; as compared to $309,890, $25,824 and $62.23 for the fiscal year 1971.

The General Assistance Grants category reveals a steady increase in the Average Cases Assisted from 49 in 1968 to 91 in 1970. In 1971 there was a sharp decrease in all four categories: Average Cases Assisted, a decrease of 75.8%; Total Awards, a decrease of 89.7%; Average Monthly Total Awards 89.7%; and Average Monthly Case Awards 57.6%.

Table VIII, Parts A and B, reveals the changes in the Family Aid Programs from 1968 through 1971. Changes in definitions of categories make comparisons difficult.

THE STUDY OF THE FORT GAY-THOMPSON SCHOOL ATTENDANCE AREA BY USING A QUESTIONNAIRE*

A questionnaire was used to gather information concerning the attitudes and ideas of the people living in the Area. It is estimated that there are 900 households in the Area and 74 of these completed the questionnaire. While those answering did not compose a scientifically selected random sample, it is believed that they represent the opinions of most of the people. In the process of administering the questionnaire some of the questions were discussed with persons who did not complete it. In no case were major dissenting opinions discovered.

A brief summary of the information discovered by use of the questionnaire follows. More detailed information is found in the Appendix.

*For copy of the Questionnaire used see Appendix.

I. IMPORTANT ACHIEVEMENTS

Of the 36 achievements recorded, eleven received 76.9% of the votes. These achievements are in the areas of education, community, church, and state improvements. Seven of these eleven deal directly or indirectly with the school and account for 56% of the total achievements in the community for the last five years.

IMPORTANT ACHIEVEMENTS IDENTIFIED IN THE FORT GAY-THOMPSON AREA

		Votes	Per Cent
1.	Adult learning center	35	19.21
2.	New gym	16	8.79
3.	New grade school	16	8.79
4.	Tolsa Highway	14	7.69
5.	Improvements on football field	10	5.49
6.	Fire department	10	5.49
7.	Vo-Education	10	5.49
8.	Promotion of library	8	4.39
9.	Freeing of Fort Gay Bridge	8	4.39
10.	Kindergarten school	7	3.90
11.	Improvement of Methodist Church	6	3.29
		140	76.91

The remaining 25 achievements received 42 votes and accounted for 23.09% of the important achievements for the last five years.

II. INDIVIDUALS AND GROUPS RESPONSIBLE FOR ACHIEVEMENTS

Twenty-two individuals received recognition for being responsible for the achievements in the Fort Gay-Thompson School District. Of these twenty-two, seven people received 54.9% of the votes.

INDIVIDUALS RESPONSIBLE FOR ACHIEVEMENTS IN THE FORT GAY-THOMPSON AREA

		Votes	Per Cent
1.	Mike Ferguson	6	16.2
2.	Mayor Hall	4	10.8
3.	Rev. Osburn	4	10.8
4.	Mike Sullivan	2	5.4
5.	Roy Aliff	2	5.4
6.	Mayor Fluty (deceased)	2	5.4
7.	Arch Moore	2	5.4
		22	59.4

Fifteen other individuals received one vote each which represents the remaining 40.6%.

Twenty groups were considered responsible for achieving accomplishments in the district. Eight of these received 75.4% of the votes while the remaining 24.7% was distributed among twelve other groups.

GROUPS RESPONSIBLE FOR ACHIEVEMENTS IN THE FORT GAY-THOMPSON AREA

	Votes	Per Cent
1. Chamber of Commerce	15	15.9
2. Church	12	12.8
3. Community Council	10	10.6
4. Board of Education	9	9.5
5. Community as a whole	8	8.5
6. P.T.A.	7	7.4
7. School Council	5	5.3
8. Athletic Boosters	5	5.3
	71	75.3

III. NEEDS AND PROBLEMS

In this section 42 needs and problems were identified. The top five were roads, recreation, law enforcement, sewer system, and schools. They accounted for 50.9% of the total needs and problems of the district. This section is consistent with the Rating of Community Services and Conditions Section. The needs and problems identified were considered poor to very poor (with the exception of school program) in the Rating of Community Services and Conditions section.

NEEDS AND PROBLEMS IDENTIFIED IN THE FORT GAY-THOMPSON AREA

	Votes	Per Cent
1. Roads	43	16.5
2. Recreation	28	10.7
3. Law enforcement	25	9.6
4. Sewer system	19	7.2
5. Schools	18	6.9
	133	50.9

IV. SPECIAL ISSUE QUESTIONS

The Fort Gay-Thompson School District has several issues that are unique to the community. The person was asked whether he was for, against, or don't know about the issues. Four issues received a 90+% positive vote. They were: inviting industry into the district, improving of houses within the district, developing of a solid waste disposal system, and the lack of a recreation program and facilities.

The remaining three questions fall into the 60 and 50 percentile. Benefits of the federal revenue sharing in the district resulted in 67.5% as in favor of, while 27.1% did not know about the issue. High percentage of don't know also occurred with the East Lynn Lake and School Community Council issues. Even though both issues received 55.4% as a positive response, the don't know response was 35.1% and 37.9% respectively. This is an indication that people in the district are not completely aware of both issues.

V. RATING OF COMMUNITY SERVICES AND CONDITIONS

Thirty-three questions were asked dealing with the services and conditions within the district. The services and conditions were ranked according to what the residents thought of them. The range was excellent, good, fair, poor, very poor, and don't know. No service or condition was considered excellent, however, five were considered good. The remaining twenty-eight services and conditions were ranked as follows: fair - 8; poor - 10; very poor - 9; and don't know - 1.

RATING OF COMMUNITY SERVICES AND CONDITIONS IN THE FORT GAY-THOMPSON AREA

	Per Cent
Excellent - 0	
Good - 5	
Water supply	39.4
Fire protection	44.6
School program	41.2
Adult education program	37.9
Religious program and facilities	43.6
Fair - 8	
Vo-Ed. opportunities in high school	34.3
Variety of consumer goods available	36.0
Fairness in prices of consumer goods available	42.1
Fairness in prices of consumer services	33.3
Garbage collection	32.3
Community relations	40.0
Pollution of air and water	34.7
Leadership	39.6
Poor - 10	
Vo-Ed. opportunities post high school level	28.0
Recreation for adults	42.0
Appearance of district	33.3
Organized efforts to plan and develop district	34.4
Condition of housing	36.3
Availability of housing	36.9
Variety of consumer services available	27.5
Acceptance of change	31.2
Street and road condition	42.1
Garbage disposal	33.3
Very Poor - 9	
Employment opportunities	49.0
Recreation for teenagers	43.6
Recreation for pre-teens	43.9
Availability of health services	40.0
Sewage disposal	43.4
Hospital facilities	54.6
Airport services	51.4
Law enforcement	37.9
Transportation facilities	36.9
Don't Know - 1	
Drug abuse	42.8

VI INFLUENTIAL LEADERS

Forty-five people in the community were considered influential leaders. This question was asked on the basis that the individuals were leaders and not whether or not one approved of the way they used their power or influence. From this question there is an indication that fifteen individuals are the leaders of the Fort Gay-Thompson District for they received 74.7% of the total votes.

INFLUENTIAL LEADERS IDENTIFIED IN THE FORT GAY-THOMPSON AREA

	Votes	Per Cent
1. Rev. Osburn	22	11.4
2. J. R. Hall	21	10.9
3. D. Billups	13	6.7
4. I. P. West	11	5.6
5. Joe Wellman	10	5.2
6. Dan Watts	10	5.2
7. Frank Pauley	8	4.0
8. Oakie Ratcliff	8	4.0
9. Jevett Peters	7	3.6
10. Mike Ferguson	7	3.6
11. Sam Hubbard	6	3.1
12. L. Vinson	6	3.1
13. Jack Billups	6	3.1
14. Wilts Sammons	5	2.6
15. Leonard Thompson	5	2.6
	145	74.7

The remaining thirty individuals received forty-eight votes representing 25.3% of the total votes.

Influential Non-Governmental Organizations

The church was considered the most influential non-governmental organization in the district and received 73.2% number one ranking votes. Second was the school, followed by the Chamber of Commerce, V.F.W., and Masons. Other groups mentioned were the Town Council, School Community Council, Board of Education, and merchants.

Leadership Comments

People were asked to make a general comment about the leadership in the district. The total response was low for only forty-one comments were made. These were arranged into positive, negative, and improvement or change categories. The results were 21.9% positive, 43.9% negative, and 34.2% wanted improvement or change.

VII COMMUNITY IMAGE

The image of the Area was determined by how the people evaluated basic attitudes or values, way of life, and by their feelings toward the people living in the district. Questions in this section were scored on the basis that only positive responses were recorded.

The Fort Gay-Thompson Area as considered by people living there is a religious and conservative community with strong family ties. Citizens of the community consider themselves loyal to it and describe the town as friendly.

They would like to see changes occur, specifically in the areas that were ranked as poor and very poor in the section of Rating of Community Services and Conditions. People in the community consider themselves willing to try new things when change is suggested, and believe that a majority of the people will participate in community activities and follow a leader.

In this section one contradiction is noted. People of Fort Gay-Thompson Area consider themselves forward looking, but as stated earlier they consider the community conservative.

COMMUNITY IMAGE AS IDENTIFIED IN THE FORT GAY-THOMPSON AREA

Basic Attitudes or Values	Per Cent
1. Religious	89.7
2. Conservative	54.4
3. Strong family ties	76.7
4. Loyal to community	58.8

Way of Life	Per Cent
1. Desire to change	69.1
2. Willing to try new things	80.8

Types of People	Per Cent
1. Participate in community activities	63.2
2. Willing to follow a leader	60.2
3. Forward looking	51.4
4. Friendly	85.2

VIII PERSONAL INFORMATION

An attempt was made to classify into borad categories a general profile of the people interviewed. For some questions the response was low, but enough information was obtained to make the following generalizations.

(1) Sex
Seventy-one people completed this section, 50.7% were male and 49.3% were female.

(2) Age
A bell shaped curve resulted for age classification for both sexes. A peak of thirteen for males and twelve for females occurred in the 30-50 age bracket.

(3) Occupation
Fifteen different occupations were recorded for males with more than one person in only four categories. They were construction, service station, student, and retired. This accounted for 59.9% of the total male occupations. Of the females, 80.6% reported occupation as housewife.

(4) Education
Of the females 36.6% and 35.5% of the males were high school graduates. College, G.E.D., and business schools were other

categories mentioned. Those obtaining degrees in these three categories are 18.2% of the females and 12.8% of the males.

(5) County Residency
Male residency in the county for five or more years was 88.2%, while for females it was 94.2%. The 30-39 years of residency category contained the highest number of males and the 20-29 year category was the highest for females.

(6) Residency at Present Address
Percentages for residency at present address are lower than those for county residency. Of the males 81.5% have lived at their present address five or more years while for females it was 58.9%.

(7) Non-Governmental Organization
The church has more members, both male and female, than any of the other non-governmental organizations. Females listed the P.T.A. and Band Boosters as other organizations to which they belonged.

Males in the community belong to more non-governmental organizations. Besides the P.T.A. and Band Boosters, male members listed the Masons, Chamber of Commerce, V.F.W., Fire Department, School Community Council, U.M.W. and American Legion.

(8) Religion
From the people responding to the survey 56.5% of the males and 42.8% of the females belong to the Baptist Church. The Methodist Church has the second highest membership for both male and female of those people questioned.

SUMMARY OF THE STUDY OF THE FORT GAY-THOMPSON SCHOOL ATTENDANCE AREA* IN WAYNE COUNTY, WEST VIRGINIA

This summary will be brief and to the point. For further information and rationale the main text should be consulted.

1. While the population in the Area has been declining in recent years it is predicted that by 1985 there will be a 20 per cent increase in the population of the Area.

2. The scattered nature of the population and the rough topography presents problems serving the needs of the people, building of adequate homes, building of roads, expanding of agriculture, and of expecting industry to locate in much of the Area.

3. The size of the families has become smaller in recent years and it is not expected that they will increase in size in the near future.

4. There has been a recent shift in types of employment from agriculture, railroads and mining to manufacturing, utilities, service industries, medical and professional employment.

5. The people living in the Area will become increasingly dependent upon employment in Ashland-Huntington area. This would be true even if some industry were to locate along the Big Sandy River in the Hubbardstown-Prichard area.

6. In spite of the fact that there has been a sizable increase in the family income in the past ten years, the families in the Area are still below the national average. Two factors that contribute to this are the high rate of unemployment and the low pay scale.

7. By 1985 it is estimated that 40 per cent of the Wayne County population will be in the labor force. In 1960 only 29.2 per cent of the population was so classified.

*Hereafter referred to as Area.

8. In 1968 only 18.5 per cent of the houses were in a sound condition. This condition had not changed greatly by 1973.

9. Adequate utilities - water, sewage and refuse disposal continue to be a problem. A landfill for the Area is needed and an educational program encouraging its use should be launched.

10. The roads need to be improved for the present population and to insure the future development of the Area. The completion of the Tolsa highway will be of help. U. S. Highway 52 needs to be repaired, widened, have the one-way bridges eliminated, railroad crossings improved, have areas of poor visibility eliminated and certain sections should be straightened. Secondary and connecting roads should be made all-weather roads to allow year round travel.

Since better roads are essential for the further development of the Area and its future, it is important that all parts of the Area should have easy access to places of future employment such as Ashland, Huntington, Ceredo, Kenova, East Lynn, Beech Fork, and the Cabwaylingo State Forest. Route 1 should be improved and connected to U. S. 52 with a good road to encourage the possible industrial development along the Big Sandy River.

11. The library services have recently been expanded to include a permanent branch of the Cabell County Library in Wayne and one is being planned for Fort Gay. An expanded concept of library services plus more branches would enable the libraries to more adequately serve the needs of the people in the Area. The high functional illiteracy rate among people over fifty years of age might limit their use of such facilities.

12. It is obvious that one of the great needs in the Area is for an expanded recreation program. The people want it and the potential for

developing such a program is great.

13. To meet the needs of old citizens in the Area on a more adequate basis, programs should be developed.

14. In addition to improving and strengthening the educational programs for children and young people the needs of the out-of-school young people and adults should be met more adequately.

15. The implications of a loss in the pre-school population in the Area should be given further study.

16. The young people are leaving the Area largely because they cannot find work. This is true in most areas of rural Appalachia.

17. The study reveals that a considerable amount of Public Assistance is being received by the citizens of the Area. Taking the high point of the grants made during the years of 1970 and 1971 in the four categories of Aid to the Blind, Aid to the Disabled, Old Age Assistance and General Assistance a total of over $710,000 was given to those who qualified in Wayne County. This represents a sizable amount of money in spite of the fact that many individual grants were very small.

18. The study reveals that there is little, if any, long range planning for the future being done by individuals or agencies in the Area.

RECOMMENDATIONS

With each recommendation a suggestion will be made about who might implement it and the appropriate role of the School Community Council.

1. The Council should familiarize itself with the findings of this and other studies. It should determine the implications for its present program, for its planning for the future, giving particular attention to the following recommendations.

2. It should consider the problems created by the scattered nature of the population and the rough topography.

a. Poor roads and inadequate transportation make it difficult for the citizens to take advantage of existing services. Alternative solutions to these problems should be studied by the Council and the best solution agreed upon. The cost in time and money would be an important factor in determining the most viable solution.

b. The topography helps determine the most appropriate use for each acre of land. Much information has been gathered concerning land use and more information could be secured through appropriate agencies, i.e., the County Extension Service, The Soil Conservation Service, the Corps of Engineers and Marshall University. A land use plan for the whole Fort Gay-Thompson School Attendance Area would be basic for the future development of the Area which would influence many programs of the Council. The Council might suggest to the County Planning Board or another appropriate agency that such a study be made and the findings made available. The education and social development of the Area is related to and limited by the physical

problems presented. The cost of such a study could be met by the agency doing it.

3. Since the prospects for an increase in population in the Area is estimated to be 20% by 1985, the present and future planning should keep this estimate in mind. The changing nature of the population in terms of age will give some clues concerning future programming.

a. The decline in the number of pre-school children has implications for future programming and should be incorporated in it. While the needs of this smaller number may indicate the need for less space for programs, nevertheless the needs of this important population group should be met through such programs as Headstart, Day Care Centers and educational programs for parents. The Council might be administratively responsible for some of these programs but for most of them it should encourage other agencies to conduct the programs with the backing and encouragement of the Council.

b. The increase in the number of older citizens has implications for both present and future programs of the Council. This group has had limited formal education but has had many years of experience. Many of the group are retired or semi-retired and have time to do things. Inadequate motivation is often a problem in securing participation in programs. The needs of this group should be broken down into a variety of categories which have particular needs, i.e., able bodied and those having physical or

mental limitations; those having available transportation and those not having it; those whose skills and talents could be used in helping others and those who need to have their own needs met. Through present and future programs the Council could assume responsibility in this area securing help and assistance from a variety of sources.

c. The needs of out-of-school young people might be explored further and programs developed to meet them.

4. The future development of the area is dependent upon a more adequate system of roads both within the Area and connecting the Area with its surroundings. The Council could reinforce this need in the minds of the people, work with other agencies to meet this need, and influence County and State governments to allocate the necessary resources to improve the roads, both primary and secondary. The costs in this program are such that with minor exceptions they will need to be paid from government funds.

5. Jobs are important for the young people and older citizens. The Council might join in backing the current interest in a more adequate vocational education program for the Area and be sure that the needs of citizens are really met.

Sources of jobs are found in the Ashland, Ceredo, Kenova, Huntington area; in the growing service industries, i.e., health, teacher's aids, etc.; in the total recreational development that holds much potential for the Area and in the possibility of some industrial development in the Hubbardstown vicinity. If the young people are to be kept in the Area more jobs

will need to be available. The Council could act as a catylitic agent in encouraging the County Court and other public agencies to develop a long range plan with built in steps which if implemented could make it possible for more jobs to be made available within the next five or ten years. If nothing is done now to work at this need not much will happen in the future.

6. Since the welfare of people is intimately related to the housing conditions that people live in and since the studies done recently indicate that many citizens are living in substandard houses, it is recommended that the Council encourage something to be done about this problem. The Council could attack this problem through its adult education program having courses on carpentry, home remodeling and on improving rural living. Assistance could be secured from the County Extension Service, the Farmers Home Administration, Southwestern Community Action, the County Health Service, The WIN Program and other related agencies. Through an innovative educational approach to peoples needs and using the neighborhood as a basic unit, more effective participation might be secured in the adult education program. By "packaging" the services offered by a variety of agencies the needs of the people could effectively be met in a more efficient manner.

To improve the living conditions the problems of improving the water, sewage and refuse disposal need to be examined in detail and some alternative solutions suggested. Through its program of Community Development the Council could work on these problems.

7. The Council might well work with the plans for expanded library services in the Area to be sure that they supplement and are coordinated with its own educational program. These services would make it possible

to carry out the goals of the Council's educational program through a more effective use of the printed word and of audio-visual aids which the library could make available upon request.

8. Many factors indicate that in the near future there might be an expanded recreation program in the Area since it is surrounded by Ceredo, Kenova and Huntington on the North, by Beech Fork and East Lynn Dams on the East and by Cabwaylingo State Forest on the South. Plans are underway now in all of the areas for the improvement of the physical facilities to make possible an enlarged recreation program. The Area which the Council serves will be influenced by these developments and with proper planning could benefit from them, both directly and indirectly. It is anticipated that new jobs will be created, new services needed and new opportunities developed which could benefit the people living in the Area. Tourists will be attracted to the area, people will continue to build along U. S. Highway 52 and in other nearby sections, and many people will consider locating in the total region.

The Council might:

a. Understand these developments in more detail and consider their implications for the work of the Council.

b. Use its influence to guide these developments in ways that will benefit all the citizens in the Area and not just those who might profit economically from them.

c. Work with other agencies, public and private, on the community and county level to have an input into the planning that should be done during thenext ten years. It would be particularly important to work with the churches since they are the most influential non-governmental agency in the community. The

recommendations made by the study done in 1969 by Wilbur Smith and Associates should be given serious consideration. Wayne County needs:

- A regional park system, tied together by good roads, which exploits the scenic beauty of the area and where possible providing bodies of water as the nucleus.
- A county financed and operated park system with a staff that will provide for the active recreational needs of the population, and preserve the amenities of the area. The greater demand for swimming, camping, athletic fields, and picnic areas in proximity to the population will become a major concern with which the county must cope.
- A recreation system and program that will utilize school property with the full cooperation of the School Board.

The implications and possibilities of the last recommendation could be fully explored by the Council as they relate to its area of service.

9. A major problem in the area is getting people to the services offered by the Council and other agencies. This problem would be somewhat alleviated by the use of school buses to transport people. While the buses are used only twice during a school day, more and better use could be made of them by picking up and taking home people participating in the Council's activities.

10. This study revealed that the people of the Area do not know very much about the work of the School Community Council. It is recommended that:

a. A more effective publicity campaign be launched to tell the people about the work of the Council through the public media (including those in Huntington) on a systematic basis.

b. The system of spreading information by word of mouth that is so effective be used.

c. Each member of the Council mention to at least five people each day something about the work of the Council and encourage the people to become involved in one aspect of its work.

d. The strucutre and method of operation of the Council be studied to determine how more widespread involvement on the part of the people of the Area can be secured. It seems that the staff and the Council have done too much of the work and the people consider the program to be "their" work and not "our" work.

11. The responses to the questionnaire indicate that the people are willing to change and that they see several needs in the Area. While they tend to be rather fatalistic concerning change they do indicate that they would follow strong, progressive leadership if given by the Council.

12. The study suggested that a "total community" approach is needed because the solutions to the problems are so interrelated.

APPENDIX

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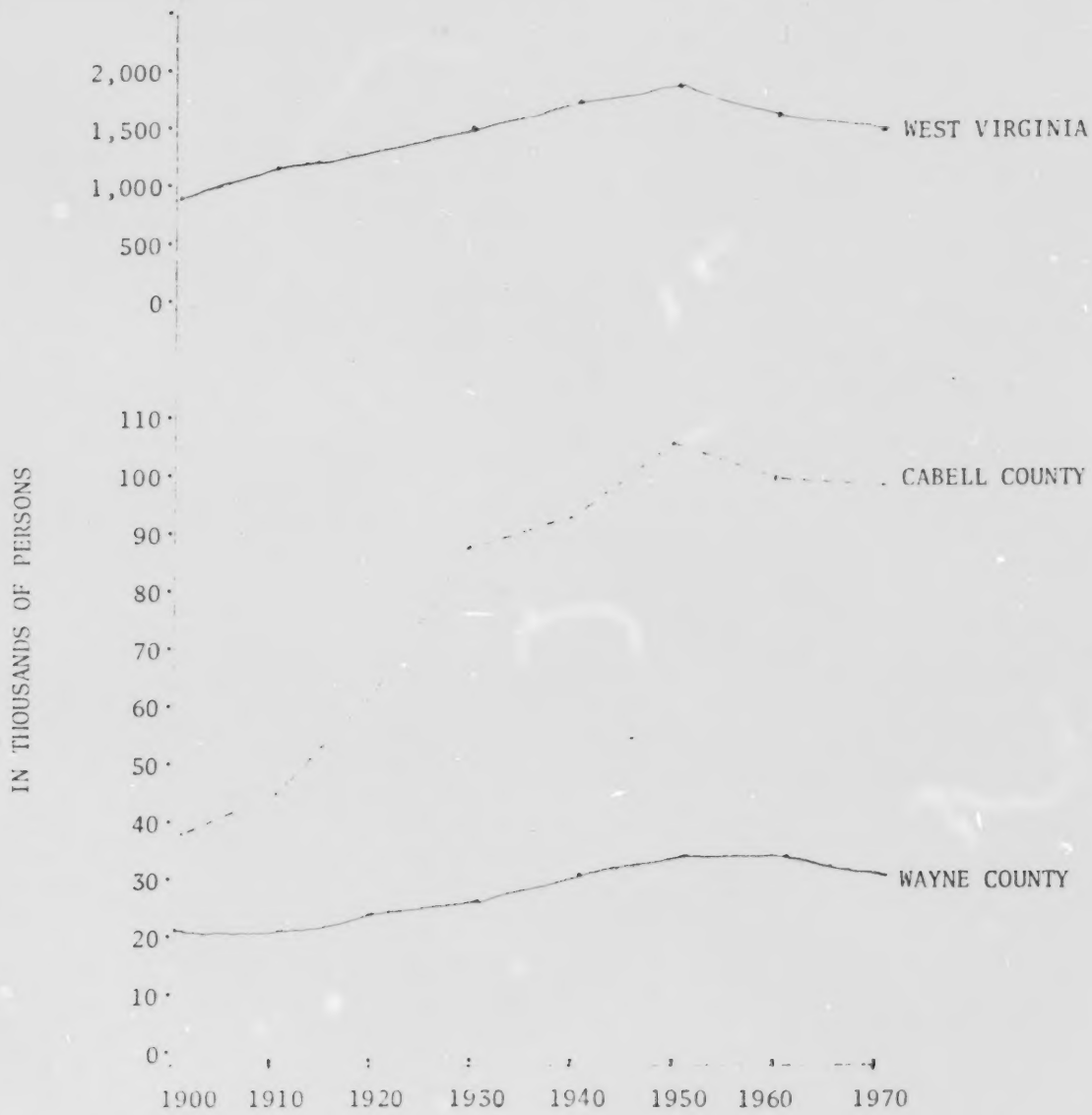
GRAPH B

POPULATION COMPARISON 1900 - 1970



Source: 1900 - 1960, Wilbur Smith and Associates
1970, 1970 Census of Population, West Virginia, U. S. Department of Commerce.

TABLE II

POPULATION GROWTH OF WAYNE COUNTY

COMPARED WITH CABELL COUNTY AND WEST VIRGINIA

1890 - 1970

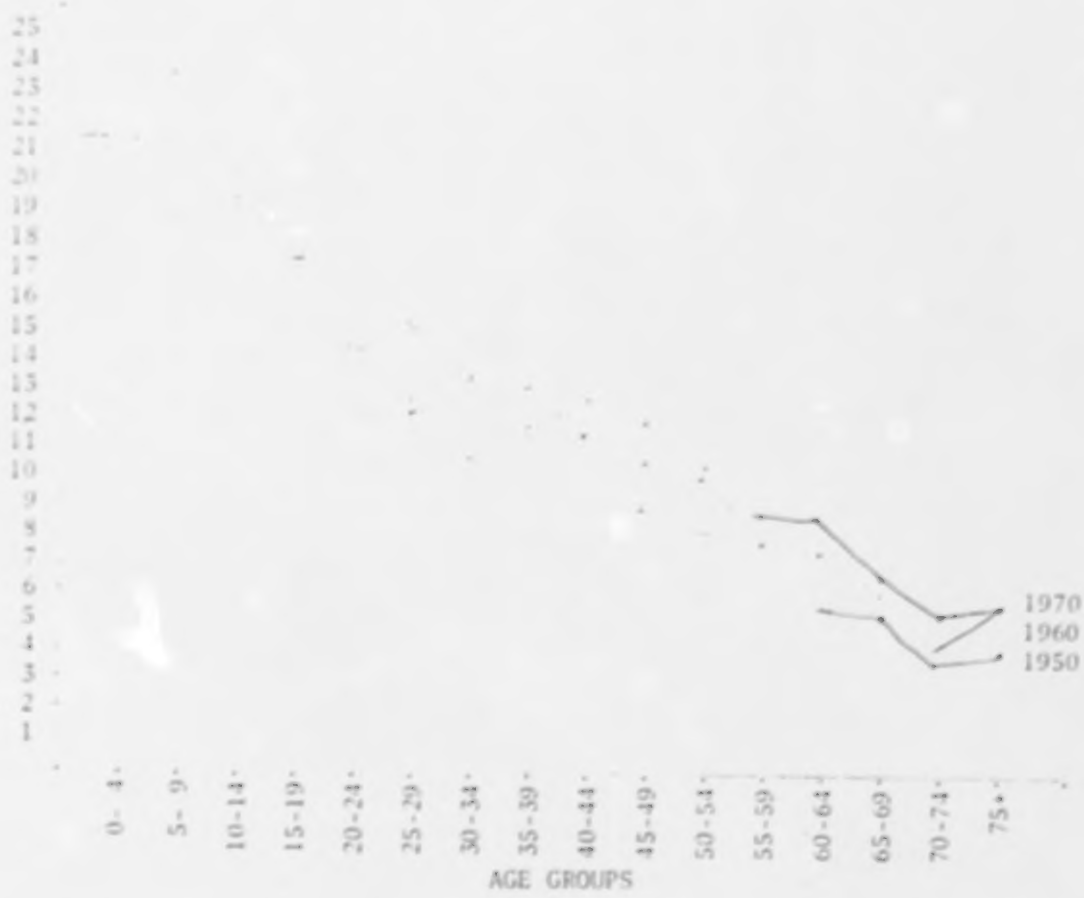
YEAR	WAYNE COUNTY		CABELL COUNTY		WEST VIRGINIA	
	Number	Per Cent Change	Number	Per Cent Change	Number	Per Cent Change
1970	37,581	-3.6	106,918	-1.2	1,744,237	-6.2
1960	38,977	0.7	108,202	0.2	1,860,421	-7.2
1950	38,696	0.8	108,035	10.9	2,055,552	5.4
1940	35,566	14.0	97,459	7.4	1,901,974	10.0
1930	31,206	19.9	90,786	38.1	1,729,205	18.1
1920	26,021	8.1	65,746	40.8	1,463,701	19.9
1910	24,081	2.0	46,685	59.6	1,221,119	27.4
1900	23,619	26.6	29,252	24.0	958,800	25.7
1890	18,562	-	23,595	-	762,794	-
1890 - 1960		109.0		358.6		143.9
1960 - 1970		-3.6		-1.2		-6.2

Source: U. S. Bureau of the Census, Census of Population, 1890 - 1970.

GRAPH C

FEMALE POPULATION FOR WAYNE COUNTY

1950 - 1960 - 1970



Source: 1950, 1960, 1970 Census of Population, West Virginia, U. S. Department of Commerce.

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GRAPH D

MALE POPULATION FOR WAYNE COUNTY

1950 - 1960 - 1970

Source: 1950, 1960, 1970 Census of Population, West Virginia, U. S. Department of Commerce.

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TABLE III
POPULATION OF COMMUNITIES IN WAYNE COUNTY
1960 - 1970

	1960	1970	Per Cent Change
INCORPORATED CITIES OR TOWNS			
Ceredo	1,387	1,583	+14
Fort Gay	730	792	+ 7
Huntington (part in Cabell County)	83,627	74,860	-10
Kenova	4,577	4,860	+ 6
Wayne	1,274	1,385	+ 8
UNINCORPORATED TOWNS OR VILLAGES			
Bowen	150	NA	NA
Buffalo Creek	40	NA	NA
Bull	150	NA	NA
Cove Gap	25	NA	NA
Crum	500	NA	NA
Dickson	200	NA	NA
Doane	25	NA	NA
Dunlow	100	NA	NA
East Lynn	250	NA	NA
Echo	NA	NA	NA
Genoa	50	NA	NA
Glen Hayes	150	NA	NA
Grassy	35	NA	NA
Hubbardstown	50	NA	NA
Kiahsville	10	NA	NA
Lavalette	400	NA	NA
Neal	100	NA	NA
Prichard	350	NA	NA
Radnor	100	NA	NA
Saltpetre	25	NA	NA
Shoals	10	NA	NA
Steptown	250	NA	NA
Stiltner	150	NA	NA
Sulphur Springs	50	NA	NA
White Creek	100	NA	NA
Wilsondale	40	NA	NA

NA = Not Available

Sources: 1960 West Virginia Incorporated and Unincorporated Communities, West Virginia Department of Commerce
1970 Census of Population, West Virginia

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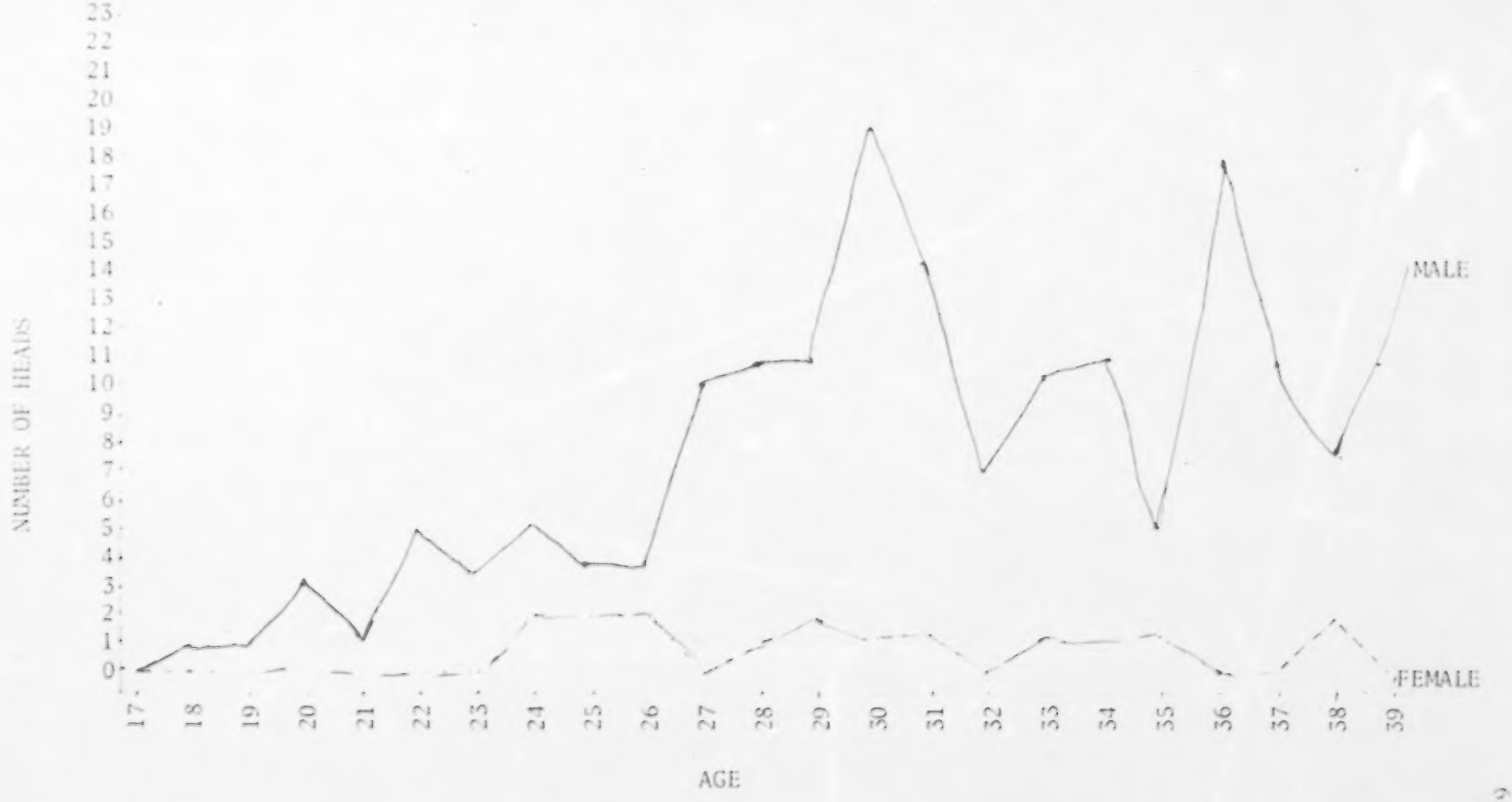
GRAPH E Part A

SEX AND NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLD HEADS

AGE 17 - 39



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GRAPH E Part B

SEX AND NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLD HEADS

AGE 40 - 85

Source: Information collected by Fort Gay-Thompson School Community Council, 1973.

0074

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GRAPH F

AGE OF SPOUSES

Source: Information collected by Fort Gay-Thompson School Community Council, 1973.

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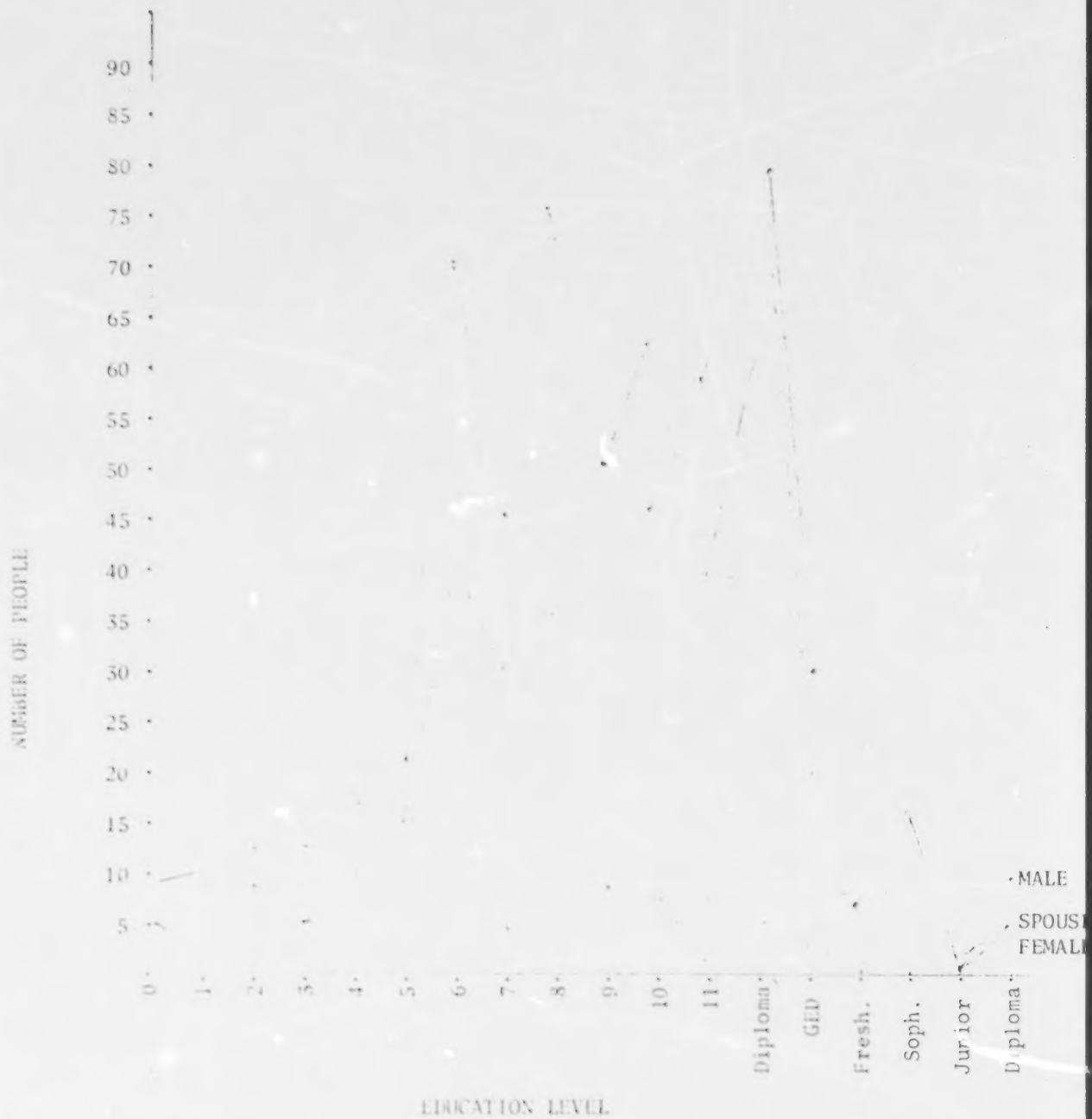
GRAPH G

EDUCATION LEVEL OF SPOUSE, MALE AND FEMALE HEAD



Source: Information collected by Fort Gay-Thompson School Community Council, 1975.

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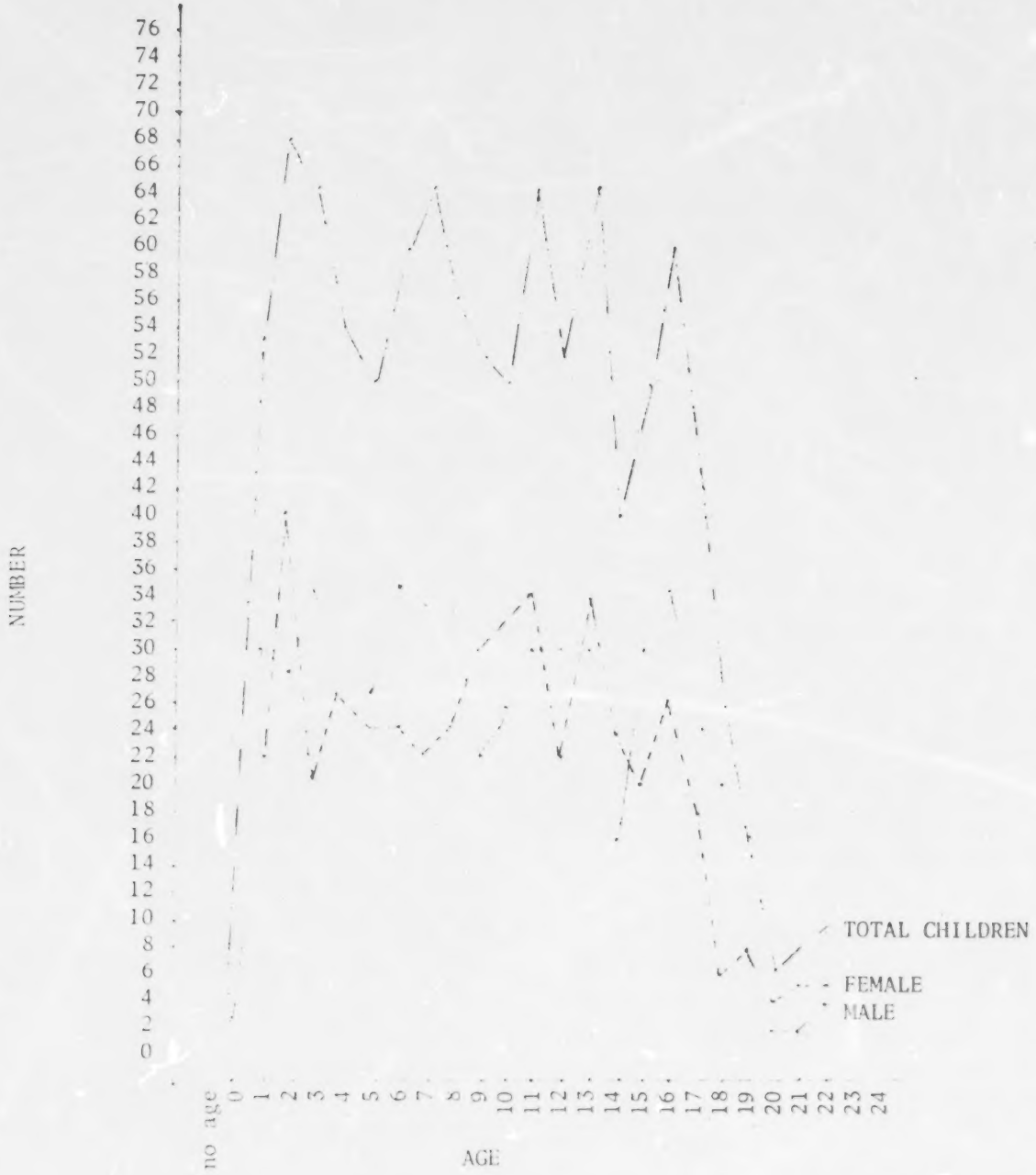
GRAPH H

SEX, NUMBER OF CHILDREN



Source: Information collected by staff of Fort Gay-Thompson School Community Council, 1973.

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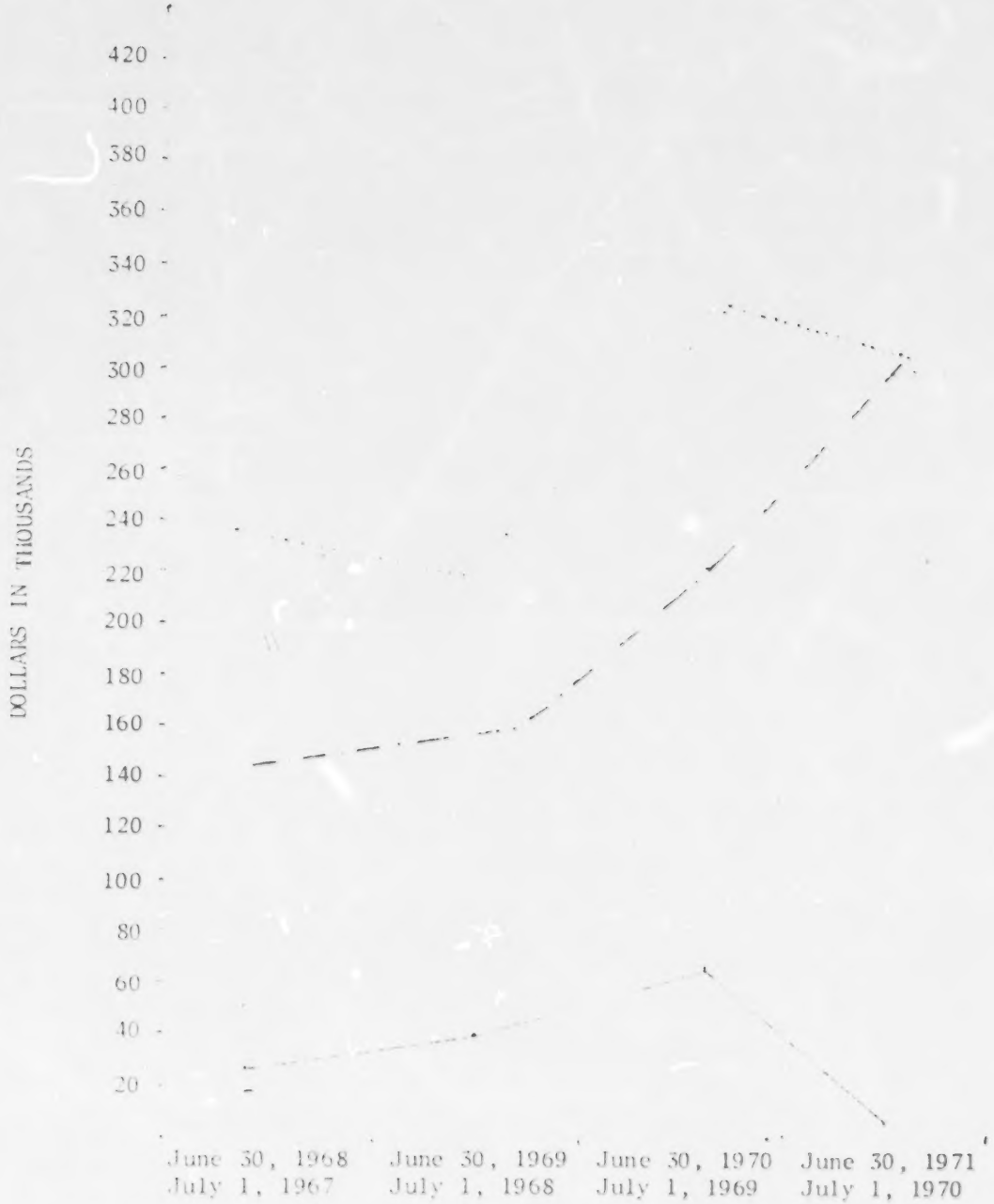
GRAPH I

TOTAL AWARDS*



Source: West Virginia Department of Welfare Annual Reports.
*Wayne County, West Virginia

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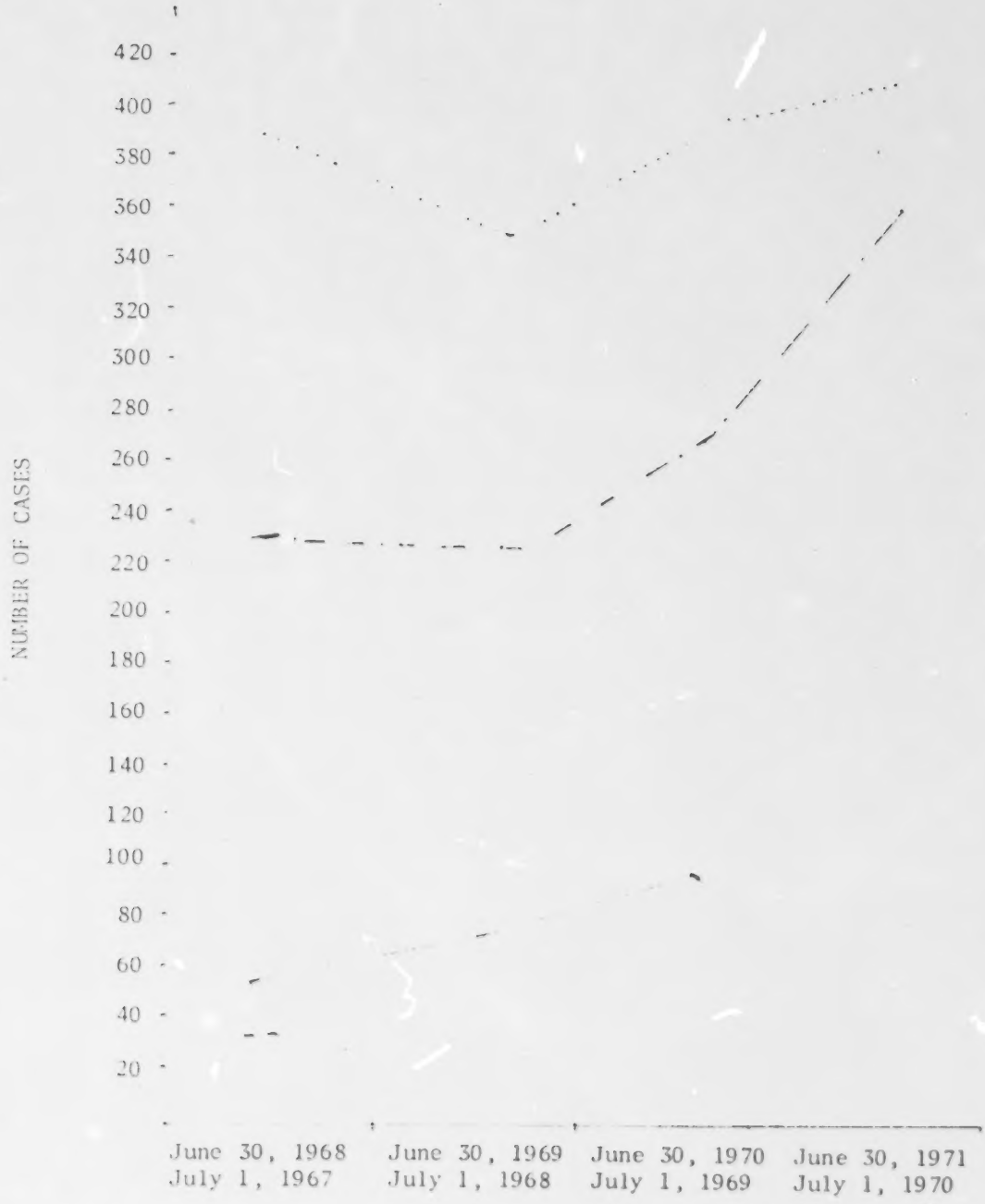
GRAPH J

AVERAGE CASES ASSISTED*



Source: West Virginia Department of Welfare Annual Reports.
*Wayne County, West Virginia

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GRAPH K

AVERAGE MONTHLY CASE AWARDS*

- - - - - Aid to Blind
- . - . Aid to Disabled
..... Old Age Assistance
_____ General Assistance Grants

Source: West Virginia Department of Welfare Annual Reports.
*Wayne County, West Virginia

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GRAPH L

AVERAGE MONTHLY TOTAL AWARDS*

- - - - - Aid to Blind
- . - . Aid to Disabled
..... Old Age Assistance
_____ General Assistance Grants

Source: West Virginia Department of Welfare Annual Reports.
*Wayne County, West Virginia

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TABLE IV

AID TO THE BLIND*

	Avg. Case Assisted	Per Cent Change	Total Awards	Per Cent Change	Avg. Mo. Total Awards	Per Cent Change	Avg. Mo. Case Awards	Per Cent Change
June 30, 1971 - July 1, 1970	26	-10	21,186	-18.2	1,766	-16.0	67.92	-6.3
June 30, 1970 - July 1, 1969	29	-3.3	25,064	+16.4	2,104	+16.7	72.55	+20.8
June 30, 1969 - July 1, 1968	30	-6.5	21,611	+9.8	1,801	+9.8	60.03	+17.1
June 30, 1968 - July 1, 1967	32	-	19,679	-	1,640	-	51.25	-

Source: West Virginia Department of Welfare Annual Reports.
*Wayne County, West Virginia

TABLE V

AID TO DISABLED*

	Avg. Case Assisted	Per Cent Change	Total Awards	Per Cent Change	Avg. Mo. Total Awards	Per Cent Change	Avg. Mo. Case Awards	Per Cent Change
June 30, 1971 - July 1, 1970	370	+38.0	300,233	+36.0	25,019	+35.5	67.62	-1.8
June 30, 1970 - July 1, 1969	268	+19.6	220,668	+44.5	18,463	+44.6	68.89	+19.6
June 30, 1969 - July 1, 1968	224	-1.7	153,188	+6.8	12,766	+6.8	56.99	+8.7
June 30, 1968 - July 1, 1967	228	-	143,396	-	11,950	-	52.41	-

Source: West Virginia Department of Welfare Annual Reports.
*Wayne County, West Virginia

TABLE VI

OLD AGE ASSISTANCE *

	Avg. Case Assisted	Per Cent Change	Total Awards	Per Cent Change	Avg. No. Total Awards	Per Cent Change	Avg. No. Case Awards	Per Cent Change
June 30, 1971 - July 1, 1970	415	+4.5	309,890	-4.6	25,824	-5.5	62.23	-9.6
June 30, 1970 - July 1, 1969	397	+12.7	325,062	+17.8	27,351	+18.8	68.89	+32.4
June 30, 1969 - July 1, 1968	352	-7.6	219,746	-7.6	18,312	-7.6	52.02	0
June 30, 1968 - July 1, 1967	381	-	237,933	-	19,828	-	52.04	-

Source: West Virginia Department of Welfare Annual Reports
*Wayne County, West Virginia

TABLE VII

GENERAL ASSISTANCE GRANTS*

	Avg. Case Assisted	Per Cent Change	Total Awards	Per Cent Change	Avg. No. Total Awards	Per Cent Change	Avg. No. Case Awards	Per Cent Change
June 30, 1971 - July 1, 1970	22	-75.8	6,551	-89.7	545.98	-89.7	24.82	-57.6
June 30, 1970 - July 1, 1969	91	+24.6	64,049	+63.5	5,337	+63.3	58.65	+31.0
June 30, 1969 - July 1, 1968	73	+18.9	39,206	+60.8	3,267	+61.3	44.76	+8.0
June 30, 1968 - July 1, 1967	39	-	24,372	-	2,031	-	41.45	-

Source: West Virginia Department of Welfare Annual Reports.
*Wayne County, West Virginia

TABLE VIII Part A

FAMILY AID PROGRAMS JULY 1, 1967 - JUNE 30, 1969*

	Avg. Case Assisted	Per Cent Change	Total Awards	Per Cent Change	Avg. No. Total Awards	Per Cent Change	Avg. No. Case Awards	Per Cent Change
AID TO FAMILIES WITH DEPENDENT CHILDREN EXCLUSIVE OF AMOUNTS OF TITLE V PROJECT:								
June 30, 1969 - July 1, 1968	469	+2.8	609,638	+7.2	50,805	+7.2	108.52	+4.3
June 30, 1968 - July 1, 1967	456	-	568,261	-	47,355	-	103.85	-
AID TO FAMILIES WITH DEPENDENT CHILDREN INCLUSIVE OF AMOUNTS OF TITLE V PROJECT:								
June 30, 1969 - July 1, 1968	454	1 - 1	348,064	-30.6	49,724	+3.6	108.57	
June 30, 1968 - July 1, 1967	456	-	575,676	-	47,973	-	5.29	
AID TO FAMILIES WITH DEPENDENT CHILDREN, WEST VIRGINIA WORK AND TRAINING PROGRAM EXCLUSIVE OF TITLE V:								
June 30, 1969 - July 1, 1968	325	-28.4	596,433	-21.2	39,869	-21.2	154.39	+1.1
June 30, 1968 - July 1, 1967	415	-	760,137	-	63,345	-	152.64	-
AID TO FAMILIES WITH DEPENDENT CHILDREN, WEST VIRGINIA WORK AND TRAINING PROGRAM INCLUSIVE OF TITLE V:								
June 30, 1969 - July 1, 1968	329	-29.1	445,093	-59.3	63,345	-30.3	193.27	-12.1
June 30, 1968 - July 1, 1967	415	-	1,095,282	-	91,274	-	219.94	-

TABLE VIII Part B

FAMILY AID PROGRAMS JULY 1, 1969 - JUNE 30, 1971*

	Avg. Case Assisted	Per Cent Change	Total Awards	Per Cent Change	Avg. Mo. Total Awards	Per Cent Change	Avg. Mo. Case Awards	Per Cent Change
AID TO FAMILIES WITH DEPENDENT CHILDREN AND FOSTER CARE:								
June 30, 1971 - July 1, 1970	687	+6.4	973,386	+6.4	81,116	+8.6	118.07	-1
June 30, 1970 - July 1, 1969	636	-	910,749	-	75,607	-	119.03	-
AID TO FAMILIES WITH DEPENDENT CHILDREN UNEMPLOYED:								
June 30, 1971 - July 1, 1970	275	+8.1	487,155	-2.8	40,596	-3.8	147.62	-11.2
June 30, 1970 - July 1, 1969	254	-	501,730	-	42,223	-	166.23	-

Due to the different type of categories pertaining to family aid, it is impossible to compare Part A and Part B of this TABLE.

Source: West Virginia Department of Welfare Annual Reports.
*Wayne County, West Virginia

TABLE IX
IMPORTANT ACHIEVEMENTS IDENTIFIED IN THE
FORT GAY-THOMPSON AREA

TOTAL NUMBER ACHIEVEMENT--36 TOTAL NUMBER VOTES--182

		Votes	Per Cent
1.	Adult learning center	35	19.21
2.	New gym	16	8.79
3.	New grade school	16	8.79
4.	Tolsa Highway	14	7.69
5.	Improvements on football field	10	5.49
6.	Fire department	10	5.49
7.	Vo-Ed.	10	5.49
8.	Promotion of library	8	4.39
9.	Freeing of Fort Gay Bridge	8	4.39
10.	Kindergarten school	7	3.90
11.	Improvements of Methodist Church	6	3.29
		140	76.91

The following achievements received less than five votes.
42 votes 23.09%

12. Improved law enforcement
13. Enlargement of Frank's Market
14. Application grant for sewers
15. NYC work for students
16. Garbage disposal
17. Street signs and sidewalks
18. New car wash
19. Post office
20. Masonic Lodge
21. Building of new homes
22. Street repairs
23. Laundromat
24. Septic system
25. New Methodist parsonage
26. East Lynn Dam
27. High school cable television
28. High school radio station
29. Possibility of industry through Chamber of Commerce
30. Big Sandy Dam
31. Heritage Day
32. Cleanup of town
33. Driver's Education class
34. Upgrading of telephone system
35. Community paper
36. Roller skating

TABLE X
GROUPS RESPONSIBLE FOR ACHIEVEMENT IN THE
FORT GAY-THOMPSON AREA

TOTAL NUMBER GROUPS--20 TOTAL NUMBER VOTES--94

	Votes	Per Cent
1. Chamber of Commerce	15	15.9
2. Church	12	12.8
3. Community Council	10	10.6
4. Board of Education	9	9.5
5. Community	8	8.5
6. P.T.A.	7	7.4
7. School council	5	5.3
8. Athletic Boosters	5	5.3
	71	75.3

The following groups received less than five votes.
23 votes 24.7%

9. 4-H
10. Boy Scouts
11. Masons
12. V.F.W.
13. State government
14. City council
15. Politicians
16. City government
17. Bridge Committee
18. Federal government
19. Community action program
20. Students

TABLE XI
NEEDS AND PROBLEMS OF THE FORT GAY-THOMPSON AREA

Needs and problems determined by frequency of occurrence.
TOTAL NUMBER NEEDS--39 TOTAL NUMBER VOTES--261

		Votes	Per Cent
1.	Roads	45	16.5
2.	Recreation	28	10.7
3.	Law enforcement	25	9.6
4.	Sewer system	19	7.2
5.	Schools	18	6.9
6.	Water system	17	6.5
7.	Jobs and industry	15	5.7
8.	Clean area up	12	4.6
9.	Bridge	11	4.2
10.	Get rid of bars	6	2.3
11.	New street light system	6	2.3
12.	Better garbage collection	6	2.3
13.	Public library	5	1.9
14.	Medical facilities	5	1.9
15.	New dam	5	1.9
		221	84.5

The following needs and problems received less than five votes.
40 votes 15.5

16. Stricter discipline in schools
17. Shopping center
18. Loose dogs
19. Restaurants
20. New city official
21. Transportation for old
22. Motorcycles off playground
23. Better community spirit
24. Motels
25. Vo-Ed.
26. Humane Society
27. Fire department
28. Roller skating
29. New building
30. More signs
31. More mobile homes
32. Drugs
33. Banks
34. Expand outlying area
35. Sidewalks
36. Stop drag racing
37. Improve church
38. Legal aid
39. Retarded children center

TABLE XII

SPECIAL ISSUE QUESTIONS OF THE FORT GAY-THOMPSON AREA

74 Total Number Responses

	For	Against	Don't Know
1. Industry invited district	70	4	0
	93.2%	6.8%	0
2. Development East Lynn	41	7	26
	55.4%	9.5%	35.1%
3. Houses improved	72	0	2
	95.9%	0	4.1%
4. Solid waste disposal system	74	0	0
	100%	0	0
5. SCC serve needs of all citizens	41	5	28
	55.4%	6.7%	37.9%
6. Federal revenue sharing benefits	50	4	20
	67.5%	5.4%	27.1%
7. Lack recreation a problem	71	0	3
	94.6%	0	5.4%

TABLE XIII

RATING OF COMMUNITY SERVICES AND CONDITIONS OF THE FORT GAY-THOMPSON AREA

	E	%	G	%	F	%	P	%	VP	%	DK	%	TOTAL
1. Employment Opportunities	1	1.0	1	1.0	3	4.0	30	43.0	34	49.0	1	1.0	70
2. Vo-Ed Opportunities in H.S.	2	3.0	20	30.0	23	34.3	10	14.9	5	7.4	7	10.4	67
3. Vo-Ed Opportunities-Post H.S.	2	3.0	12	17.6	15	22.0	19	28.0	7	10.2	13	19.2	68
4. Recreation for Adults	1	1.4	4	6.0	9	13.2	28	42.0	24	36.0	1	1.4	67
5. Recreation for Teenagers	2	3.0	1	1.4	9	13.2	24	36.0	29	43.6	2	3.0	67
6. Recreation for Pre-teens	1	1.5	1	1.5	9	13.5	24	36.3	29	43.9	2	3.3	66
7. Appearance of District	1	1.5	4	6.0	17	25.7	22	33.3	18	27.2	4	6.0	66
8. Organ. Efforts to Plan & Dev. District	1	1.5	6	9.9	18	27.2	23	34.4	9	13.5	9	13.5	66
9. Condition of Housing	-		2	3.3	17	25.7	24	36.3	18	27.2	5	7.5	66
10. Availability of Housing	1	1.5	3	4.6	11	16.9	24	36.9	20	30.7	6	9.4	65
11. Var. of Consumer Goods Available	3	4.4	12	18.2	24	36.0	14	20.8	10	15.0	4	6.0	67
12. Var. of Consumer Serv. Available	1	1.4	10	14.9	18	26.8	19	28.3	12	18.2	7	10.4	67
13. Fairness in Prices of Cons. Gds.	-		2	3.1	27	42.1	14	21.8	17	26.5	4	6.5	64
14. Fairness of Prices of Cons. Serv.	1	1.6	1	1.6	21	33.3	20	31.6	13	20.6	7	11.5	63
15. Avail. of Health Services	-		2	2.1	12	18.4	18	27.6	26	40.0	7	10.7	65
16. Acceptance of Change	2	3.1	9	14.0	15	23.4	20	31.2	11	17.1	7	11.1	64
17. Street & Road Conditions	-		6	9.0	8	12.5	27	42.1	22	34.3	1	2.1	64
18. Garbage Collection	3	4.4	15	22.0	22	32.3	17	25.0	9	13.2	2	3.1	68
19. Garbage Disposal	2	3.3	9	13.5	8	12.1	22	33.3	21	31.8	4	6.0	66
20. Sewage Disposal	-		9	13.5	11	16.6	16	24.2	28	43.4	2	3.3	66
21. Water Supply	2	3.3	26	39.4	18	27.2	9	13.5	11	16.6	0		66
22. Fire Protection	9	13.8	29	44.6	16	24.6	4	6.1	6	9.4	1	1.5	65
23. Hospital Facilities	2	3.1	3	4.6	8	12.2	15	23.4	35	54.6	1	2.1	64
24. Airport Services	-		5	7.3	9	13.2	15	22.0	35	51.4	4	6.1	68
25. Law Enforcement	2	3.2	9	14.2	8	12.7	17	26.9	24	37.9	3	5.1	63
26. Drug Abuse	1	1.4	6	9.5	5	7.9	10	15.8	13	20.6	27	42.8	63
27. Transportation Facilities	-		7	9.8	10	16.3	18	27.6	24	36.9	6	9.4	65
28. School Program	2	3.2	26	41.2	22	34.9	2	3.2	6	9.6	5	7.9	63
29. Community Relations	-		16	26.6	24	40.0	3	5.0	11	17.4	6	10.0	60
30. Pollution of Air & Water	2	2.7	7	9.7	25	34.7	18	25.0	11	15.4	8	11.1	71
31. Adult Education Programs	8	12.7	24	37.9	18	28.5	7	11.1	3	3.4	3	3.4	63
32. Religious Prog. & Facilities	16	24.6	27	43.6	18	27.6	2	2.1	2	2.1	0		65
33. Leadership	4	6.5	12	19.0	25	39.6	8	12.7	9	14.2	5	7.9	63

E - Excellent G - Good F - Fair P - Poor VP - Very Poor DK - Don't Know

0098

0099

TABLE XIV
INFLUENTIAL LEADERS OF THE FORT GAY-THOMPSON AREA

TOTAL NUMBER VOTES --193

	Name	Occupation or Position	Votes	Per Cent
1.	Bob Osburn	Minister Methodist Church	22	11.4
2.	J. R. Hall	Mayor	21	10.9
3.	D. Billups	Retired Principal	13	6.7
4.	I. P. West	Retired Principal	11	5.6
5.	Joe Wellman	Principal	10	5.2
6.	Dan Watts	Editor	10	5.2
7.	Frank Pauley	Merchant	8	4.0
8.	Oakie Ratcliff	Constable	8	4.0
9.	J. Peters	V.A.	7	3.6
10.	Mike Ferguson	SCC	7	3.6
11.	Sam Hubbard	Superintendent of School	6	3.1
12.	L. Vinson	Retired-Navy	6	3.1
13.	Jack Billups	- -	6	3.1
14.	Wilts Sammons	Council	5	2.6
15.	Leonard Thompson	- -	5	2.6
			145	74.7

The following individuals received less than five votes each.

16.	Roy Copley	Grocer	41.	Ollie Wallace	-
17.	Roy Aliff	Manager	42.	M. Martin	Principal
18.	Elmer Frazier	J.P.	43.	Jack Maynard	Committee Man
19.	Lawrence Thompson	Real Estate	44.	___ Webb	Nickel Plant
20.	W. R. Frazier	Water Plant			
21.	Frank Thompson	Principal			
22.	Mike Sullivan	SCC			
23.	Keith Spears	School Teacher			
24.	Frank Aliff	Postmaster			
25.	Hazel Lycan	Housewife			
26.	Holbert Jackson	Constable			
27.	Clyde Copley	Council			
28.	James Kitts	Council			
29.	Bernard Porter	Farmer			
30.	___ Wilks	Teacher			
31.	Charley Justice	Ex-Mayor			
32.	Atair Preston	Merchant			
33.	Henry Wellman	Merchant			
34.	Jim Spears	Planning Commission			
35.	Ed Kearns	Planning Commission			
36.	Pearly Noe	Retired			
37.	Wilburn Meredith	Council			
38.	Audry Peters	Housewife			
39.	Sally Perry	Housewife			
40.	Sue Crabtree	Housewife			

TABLE XV
INFLUENTIAL NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS OF THE FORT GAY-THOMPSON AREA

Ranking 1, 2, 3, 4, 5. 1 = most influential and 5 = least influential

	VOTES	PER CENT
RANKING 1 - total 56 votes		
a. Church	41	73.2
b. School	10	17.8
c. Masons	1	1.8
d. Chamber of Commerce	3	5.4
e. V.F.W.	1	1.8
	56	100
RANKING 2 - total 57 votes		
a. Church	12	21.0
b. School	34	59.6
c. Masons	1	1.8
d. Chamber of Commerce	9	15.8
e. V.F.W.	1	1.8
	57	100
RANKING 3 - total 49 votes		
a. Church	4	8.3
b. School	8	16.6
c. Masons	1	2.1
d. Chamber of Commerce	30	62.5
e. V.F.W.	6	10.5
	49	100
RANKING 4 - total 44 votes		
a. Church	0	0
b. School	2	2.3
c. Masons	7	15.9
d. Chamber of Commerce	3	6.7
e. V.F.W.	32	75.1
	44	100
RANKING 5 - total 12 votes		
a. Church	1	1.7
b. School	1	1.7
c. Masons	2	16.6
d. Chamber of Commerce	3	25.0
e. V.F.W.	5	55.0
	12	100

Other organizations receiving votes were:

Board of Education	1	Town Council	4
School Community Council	1	Merchants	1

TABLE XVI
COMMUNITY IMAGE OF THE FORT GAY-THOMPSON AREA

	VOTES	PER CENT
BASIC ATTITUDES OR VALUES		
1. Religious	61	89.7
2. Non-religious	6	9.8
3. Progressive	26	37.6
4. Conservative	37	54.4
5. Strong family ties	52	76.7
6. Loyal to community	40	58.8
WAY OF LIFE		
1. Satisfied with present	15	22.0
2. Desire to change	47	69.1
3. Willing to try new things	55	80.8
TYPES OF PEOPLE		
1. Participate in community activities	43	63.2
2. Willing to follow a leader	41	60.2
3. Backward looking	22	32.3
4. Forward looking	35	51.4
5. Friendly	58	85.2
LIKES		
1. Schools	10	24.4
2. Nice place to live	20	48.7
3. Churches	9	21.9
4. Learning center	1	2.5
5. Fire department	1	2.5
DISLIKES		
1. Bars	20	37.0
2. Leadership	6	11.1
3. Streets	5	9.3
4. Appearance of town	3	5.5
5. Law enforcement	3	5.5
6. Lack of recreation	3	5.5
7. Loose dogs	3	5.5
8. Lack of community organization	2	3.7
9. Schools	2	3.7
10. Sewage	2	3.7
11. Speeding cars	2	3.7
12. No improvement	1	1.9
13. Lack of jobs	1	1.9
14. Lack of stores	1	1.9

TABLE XVII
PERSONAL INFORMATION OF THE PEOPLE SURVEYED IN
THE FORT GAY-THOMPSON AREA

AGE GROUP	MALE	PER CENT	FEMALE	PER CENT
12-20	2	2.8	1	1.5
20-30	7	9.9	8	11.2
30-50	13	18.3	12	16.9
50-65	8	11.2	8	11.2
Over 65	6	8.5	6	8.5
Total	36	50.7	35	49.3

OCCUPATION

a. FEMALE

		NUMBER	PER CENT
1.	Housewife	25	80.6
2.	Nurse	2	6.4
3.	Teacher's aide	1	3.25
4.	Landlord	1	3.25
5.	Clerk	1	3.25
6.	Retired	1	3.25
		31	100

b. MALE

		NUMBER	PER CENT
1.	Retired	8	28.5
2.	Construction	4	14.2
3.	Student	3	10.7
4.	Service station	2	5.5
5.	Maintenance man	1	3.7
6.	Disabled veteran	1	3.7
7.	Salesman	1	3.7
8.	Teacher	1	3.7
9.	Carpet mill	1	3.7
10.	Unemployed	1	3.7
11.	Sears-Roebuck	1	3.7
12.	Mayor	1	3.7
13.	Owens-Illinois	1	3.7
14.	Supt. Water Department	1	3.7
15.	Machinist	1	3.7
		28	100

EDUCATION

a. FEMALE

1.	Elementary	9		27.2%
2.	High School			
	1	2	)	
	2	1	)	
	3	3	)	
	4	12	)	54.5
3.	College	2		6.1
4.	G.E.D.	3		9.1
5.	Business	1		3.1
		33		100

b. MALE

1.	Elementary	7		22.5
2.	High School			
	1	1	)	
	2	6	)	
	3	2	)	
	4	11	)	64.5
3.	College	1		3.25
4.	G.E.D.	1		3.25
5.	Water purification	1		3.25
6.	Business	1		3.25
		31		100

TABLE XVIII

ADDITIONAL PERSONAL INFORMATION OF THE PEOPLE SURVEYED IN THE FORT GAY-THOMPSON AREA

LIVED IN WAYNE COUNTY	MALE	PER CENT	FEMALE	PER CENT
Less than 1 year	2	5.9	0	0
1-4	2	5.9	2	5.8
5-9	2	5.9	2	5.8
10-14	2	5.9	1	3.1
15-19	3	8.8	3	8.8
20-24	1	3.05	5	14.7
25-29	2	5.9	5	14.7
30-34	5	14.7	3	8.8
35-39	4	11.5	2	5.8
40-44	1	3.05	2	5.8
45-49	2	5.9	1	3.1
50-54	3	8.8	1	3.1
Over 55	5	14.7	7	20.5
Total	34	100	34	100
LIVED AT PRESENT ADDRESS				
Less than 1 year	0		4	11.1
1-4	5	18.5	11	30.5
5-9	8	29.6	4	11.1
10-14	5	18.5	3	8.3
15-19	1	3.7	4	11.1
20-24	0		4	11.1
25-29	1	3.7	1	2.7
30-34	2	7.4	2	6.0
35-39	1	3.7	1	2.7
40-44	0		0	
45-49	0		1	2.7
50-54	3	11.1	0	
Over 55	1	3.7	1	2.7
Total	27	100	36	100

HOLD OFFICES

No females hold office either elected or appointed.
Three males hold three elected offices: 1 - mayor and 2 - Town Council

NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS				
Church	10	30.5	25	71.4
P.T.A.	6	16.6	6	17.1
Masons	7	19.4	0	
Chamber of Commerce	7	19.4	0	
V.F.W.	2	5.5	1	2.8
Band Boosters	0		2	5.7
Fire Department	2	5.5	0	
SCC	1	3.0	0	
U.M.W.	1	3.0	0	
American Legion	1	3.0	0	

TABLE XVIII
(CONTINUED)

RELIGION	MALE	PER CENT	FEMALE	PER CENT
Baptist	13	56.5	15	42.8
Presbyterian	1	4.3	0	
Methodist	8	34.9	14	40.0
Church of God	0		2	5.7
Catholic	0		1	2.8
Apolstolic	1	4.3	0	
Other	0		3	8.7